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Nations Will Take Cubans

Exodus Expected to Begin Soon

APRIL 10 (AP) — Five nations, including the United States, have agreed to accept the thousands of Cubans at the Peruvian border. The nations are the United States, Canada, France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. The agreement was reached after a meeting in Lima, Peru, where the nations' representatives discussed the situation of the Cuban exiles. The nations agreed to accept the Cubans on a non-discriminatory basis, and to provide them with the necessary support and assistance. The nations also agreed to accept the Cubans on a temporary basis, and to provide them with the necessary support and assistance until they can be resettled in their home countries.



WEST-EAST MEETING — Armand Hammer, left, chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., meets in Warsaw yesterday with Edward Gierk, first secretary of the Polish Communist Party. Mr. Hammer was in Poland to discuss long-term economic cooperation focusing on its chemical industry. The industrialist was returning from a trip to the Soviet Union.

3 West European Firms Agree On Supersonic Fighter for '90s

PARIS, April 10 (IHT) — West German, French and British aerospace companies have agreed to develop a new supersonic fighter for the 1990s, known as the European Combat Aircraft. The agreement was reached after a meeting in Paris, where the companies' representatives discussed the details of the project. The companies are the West German Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the French Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet, and the British Aerospace. The new fighter is expected to be a single-seat, twin-engine, high-performance aircraft, capable of flying at Mach 2. It will have a range of 2,000 miles and a maximum speed of 2,000 miles per hour. The new fighter is expected to be developed over a period of 10 years, and to be ready for service in the 1990s.

Israelis Portray Incursion Into Lebanon as Defensive

JERUSALEM, April 10 (NYT) — Israeli officials today portrayed their army's incursion into southern Lebanon as a defensive action, without a time limit, aimed at screening their northern frontier from infiltrating Palestinian terrorists, such as those who took children hostage Monday at the border kibbutz of Misgav Am. The officials said that there were no plans for withdrawing the force, which a UN spokesman estimated at between 300 and 350 men, 16 tanks and various pieces of earth-moving equipment, which he said was being used to fortify positions. The U.S. charge d'affaires, William Brown, met with Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to seek clarification of the move, which began yesterday morning, and to express concern. A military spokesman said that the Israeli forces were almost entirely in the narrow strip of territory along the border controlled by a 3,000-man Lebanese militia led by the renegade Christian major, Saad Haddad. A UN spokesman disputed this, asserting that 80 infantrymen and eight armored personnel carriers were in the area of Kuzne, a village that Maj. Haddad claims lies within his enclave. An army official explained that neither the UN force, stationed north of the Haddad area after the Israeli invasion in the spring of 1978, nor the Haddad troops themselves, which are equipped by Israel, are considered efficient enough to curb the movement of Palestinian terrorists from their bases elsewhere in Lebanon. "We don't think that Haddad ought to be our policeman in all respects," an official said. "As a result of this whole business with Misgav Am and quite a few infiltrations, we thought it was suitable to bring in some force which would be acting as a patrol and in observation posts in order to prevent the infiltrations." Rebels Reported Fleeing "How long is a matter for the government people to decide," the official continued. "I do not believe that a patrol or post in the area is done for one or two hours or one day. If it has a preventative cause, it has a need to stay for a while." Israeli radio quoted Lebanese villagers as saying that terrorists, fearing imminent Israeli attacks, were fleeing northward. Israel has come under great pressure in the past, especially from the United States and West European governments, to hold off from attacks on guerrilla bases in Lebanon, where the disruption from the civil war which began in 1975 has created disorder conducive to terrorist operations. But after 33 persons died in 1978, when a squad of terrorists went by boat from Lebanon to Israel's coast, Israel launched Operation Litani, a sweep north to Lebanon's Litani River and a continued occupation that brought the UN troops as a peacekeeping force.

EEC Delays Sanctions Stand, Demands Iran Free Hostages

By Richard Wallis
LISBON, April 10 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community today postponed a decision on President Carter's call for its allies to back the U.S. economic and diplomatic actions against Iran, but it began a diplomatic effort to obtain the release of the Americans hostages in Tehran. Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy said that the question whether to impose economic sanctions against Iran had not been raised at the ministerial meeting. The foreign ministers of the nine member states said they would instruct their ambassadors in Tehran to demand the immediate release of the hostages, and that the EEC would decide on its next move after receiving Iran's response. The ministers condemned Iran's handling of the hostage crisis and expressed solidarity with the United States and the American people. Norway to Recall Envoy Norway, which is not a member of the EEC, said that it would recall its ambassador to Tehran for consultations in response to President Carter's appeal for support of efforts to free the Americans. Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund of Norway said that the move would not entail a break in diplomatic relations with Iran. The EEC meeting was held before a session of the 21-nation Council of Europe, a separate consultative organization, at the Italian Embassy in Lisbon. The foreign ministers agreed to ask Japan, which is heavily dependent on Iranian oil imports, to associate itself with their diplomatic initiative on the hostages. But the Japanese government today ruled out the possibility of taking immediate diplomatic action against Iran in support of the United States, Japan's closest ally. One EEC minister said privately today that the French had been the

Carter Vows Full Use of Power To Gain Iran Hostages' Release

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, April 10 (IHT) — President Carter, in a tough foreign policy speech, declared today that the United States would pursue "every legitimate use" of its power to free the American hostages in Iran, but added that he hoped the breaking of diplomatic relations and the imposition of economic sanctions would be persuasive in achieving that end. Mr. Carter also served notice that he would invoke legal actions if necessary to prevent a U.S. team from going to the Olympic Games in Moscow. "The United States does not wish to be represented in a host country that is invading and subjugating another nation," the president said at a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He pledged that the U.S. actions against the Russians, which include an embargo on shipments of grain and high technology items, would remain in effect until all Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan. "Then, and only then, would we be prepared to join with Afghanistan's neighbors in a guarantee of true neutrality and noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs," he said. Mr. Carter, in a remark obviously aimed at U.S. allies who have been reluctant to join in substantive action against Moscow, said: "In this ever more interdependent world, to assume that aggression need be met only when it is at one's own doorstep is to tempt new adventures or to risk new miscalculations." Of the Iran hostage situation, Mr. Carter said that the United States had practiced "the restraint of strength" against "outrageous provocation." But the United States was forced to act against this week, he said, because Iran could not act in accordance with international law and in its own interests. "The steps I have taken this week to end diplomatic relations and impose sanctions are firm and substantive, and we hope they will be persuasive," Mr. Carter said. "America will continue the careful and considered exercise of its power. We will pursue every — and I repeat — every legitimate use of that power to bring our people home, safe and free." Administration officials have

Sister of Shah, In Memoirs, Assails Carter

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP) — The deposed Shah's sister says in her memoirs that President Carter "hedged his political bets" and abandoned the ruler as a revolution neared in Iran. The New York Daily News reported today that Ashraf Pahlavi concludes her book by contemplating of whether her family would have been better off allied with the Soviet Union. The book, "Faces in a Mirror — Memoirs From Exile," is to be published next week. According to the News, the princess wrote about a party in Tehran in January, 1978, at which Mr. Carter reportedly said there was no leader "with whom I have a deeper sense of personal gratitude and personal friendship" than Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The Shah was deposed a year later in the revolution led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. As Mr. Carter spoke, she wrote, "I looked at his pale face. I thought his smile was artificial, his eyes icy — and I hoped that I could trust him." "But within that year, he seemed several worlds away from Khomeini, sent a military envoy to Tehran to undermine my brother's army and hedged his own political bets by abandoning my brother as Iran moved toward revolution." Administration officials have

Iran Hostage Film Appears To Signal Push for Trials

By William Branigan
TEHRAN, April 10 (WP) — Iran appeared today to be moving closer to putting U.S. Embassy hostages on trial following televised "revelations" of American espionage in the country. Although the militant captors denied that the broadcast signaled any campaign by them for hostage trials, Western diplomats in Tehran said that U.S. political and economic sanctions in Iran now made it more likely that the captives would eventually be tried. A more basic question was whether the militants were motivated by politics or profit. For the second time in three days, the militants and the state-run television bickered with the three major U.S. networks over the sale of hostage film, with the militants seeking to auction it to the highest bidder. Adding to the confusion was a controversy over how many hostages actually appeared in the broadcast early today. The Iranian announcer at the beginning of the program said that "two spies" would "reveal some shocking things," and most Western observers who saw the entire program said that the explanation of alleged U.S. espionage appeared to come from two different hostages. But the militants today insisted that only one hostage — Army Staff Sgt. Joseph Stubby Jr. — was shown, but that he appeared in different clothes in different settings at different times. The militants said that the film was shot about a month ago. The militants denied that the film had anything to do with promoting hostage trials. "We are not thinking about trials of hostages because it's not our job," a spokesman said. "That's for the parliament to decide." The militants' line apparently reflected a desire to avoid the accusation that they were usurping governmental prerogatives by trying to bring pressure for trials. However, the militants' references were made clear when the spokesman added: "If they [the hostages] are spies and doing something making these problems for

Saudis Angered by U.K. Film of Execution

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
LONDON, April 10 (NYT) — Britain sought today to allay the anger of Saudi Arabian officials about a highly publicized film depicting the execution in 1977 of a Saudi princess and her lover. The film was shown last night by British independent television. The program, scheduled to be broadcast in the United States on May 12, outraged Saudi representatives who viewed it in advance, and led to intense diplomatic activity during the last week between the two countries, including the decision to have Britain's ambassador to Jeddah cut short his French vacation to return to his post. This morning the Daily Mail reported that Saudi Arabia was threatening to break off diplomatic relations with Britain and was "in a mood" to suspend oil exports and other business contracts. The Foreign Office, however, denied knowledge today of any such threats as it issued a statement that, although not an apology, was too conciliatory for many members of Parliament. "We profoundly regret any offense which the program may have caused in Saudi Arabia," the government declared. "We have, of course, no power to interfere with the editorial content of programs, still less to ban them." Money Offer Told Meanwhile, published reports said that Saudi representatives had offered to pay more than \$10 million to prevent the two-hour film, "Death of a Princess," from being broadcast. The Saudi Embassy flatly denied this but sources involved with the production indicated that suggestions of some payment had been made. The program, seen by an estimated 2 million to 10 million Britons, was the result of a collaboration between Britain's Associated Television Corp. and WGBH, a Boston station that is part of the United States' Public Broadcasting System. WGBH put up at least one-fourth of the \$430,000 that the project required, and David Fanning of the Boston station was an executive producer. Mr. Fanning, in a telephone interview, described the film as a drama-documentary, rigorous in its reporting, and "a serious and concerned journey into the Arab world." It is a thinly disguised account of how 23-year-old Princess Mishra, granddaughter of Prince Mohammed bin Abdul Aziz, tried to elope with the cousin of a Saudi ambassador, a commoner of whom her family disapproved. She had rebelled against an arranged marriage and gone to Beirut where she fell in love. She defiantly returned with her lover to Saudi Arabia where she admitted committing adultery. The Saudis were said to have been particularly angry over a scene in which her condemned lover was about to be beheaded in a parking lot while the crumbling body of Princess Mishra, who had been shot, lay nearby. Despite the advance protests of the Saudis, who asserted that the film would cause grave offense to authorities, particularly the royal family, ATV's program controller, Charles Denton, said that he was surprised by the diplomatic furor that has broken out. ATV, although it rejected pleas that the film be amended or scrapped, did agree to include an introductory comment that said: "The program you are about to see is a dramatized reconstruction of certain events which took place in the Arab world between 1976 and 1978. We have been asked to point out that equality for all before the law is regarded as paramount in the Moslem world." The producer-director of "Death of a Princess" was Anthony Thomas, much of whose previous work has been tinged with controversy. The Egyptian actress who played Princess Mishra, Suzanne Aboutaleb, refused an offer to remove her name from the credits.



Suzanne Aboutaleb in role of princess

Card account

of Harlingen, Texas, U.S. Women's National Team. N.J. Hammer was in Poland to discuss long-term economic cooperation focusing on its chemical industry. The industrialist was returning from a trip to the Soviet Union.

Our Readers

The Weekend section, which formerly appeared in the Friday paper, is now a part of the Saturday-Sunday edition.

U.S. Aides Say Baghdad Allows Armed Iran Exile Units in Iraq

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT) — U.S. intelligence monitoring has detected armed Iranian exile groups inside Iraq, government officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the Iraqi government had permitted exiles from Iran to form military groups committed to the overthrow of the new revolutionary government in Tehran. But they said that Washington had been unable to confirm whether any of the groups had participated in the recent fighting along the Iraqi-Iranian border.

The officials said that little was known about the size and the makeup of the groups, other than their affiliation with supporters of Shapur Bakhtiar, the last Iranian premier designated by the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Mr. Bakhtiar was expelled to leave Iran early last year after fleeing loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary

leader, took power. Mr. Bakhtiar now resides in Paris.

Officials said that the pro-Bakhtiar groups in Iraq were receiving no U.S. support and were not in contact with Washington. A White House aide added, "We don't know how profound a commitment they have from the Iraqi government."

Despite the administration's scanty information on the exile groups, some officials speculated that anti-Khomeini Iranians might have been involved in recent skirmishes along the 800-mile border between Iran and Iraq.

Several officials said that the administration was keeping a close watch on the escalating dispute between Baghdad and Tehran. The officials said that, with the hostage crisis in Iran and Moscow's military drive into Afghanistan, there was high-level interest within the administration in exploring a new diplomatic opening with Iraq.

Although Baghdad has been hostile for years to Washington and closely aligned with Moscow, offi-

cials said that Iraq's dispute with Iran and its widening schism with the Soviet Union had led senior aides to seek ways of improving U.S.-Iraqi ties.

However, officials said that the little-publicized effort to seek closer ties with Iraq was sidetracked this week when the administration, under congressional pressure, was forced to defer a decision on supplying the Baghdad government with gas-turbine engines for a squadron of Iraqi naval vessels.

The officials said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance decided early this week to approve an export license for the engines to be fitted on four Italian-built frigates under order by Iraq. The \$11.2-million engine deal first attracted attention in January, when the Commerce Department announced that the engines, built by General Electric, could be sold to Iraq.

The Commerce Department announcement was immediately attacked by Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., and Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., on the ground that Iraq had sponsored Palestinian terrorist attacks against Israel. Mr. Vance agreed to review the Commerce Department action.

Officials said that Mr. Vance, with the strong backing of Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, decided recently to allow the sale to go through as part of an effort to signal the administration's interest in building a new relationship with Iraq.

By coincidence, Mr. Vance's action earlier this week coincided with an attack by Iraqi-based Palestinians against an Israeli kibbutz in which three persons, including a baby, were killed. Following the terrorist attack, Rep. Fenwick is known to have complained to the State Department that the engine deal would violate a legislative prohibition against selling military equipment to countries that aid or harbor terrorists.

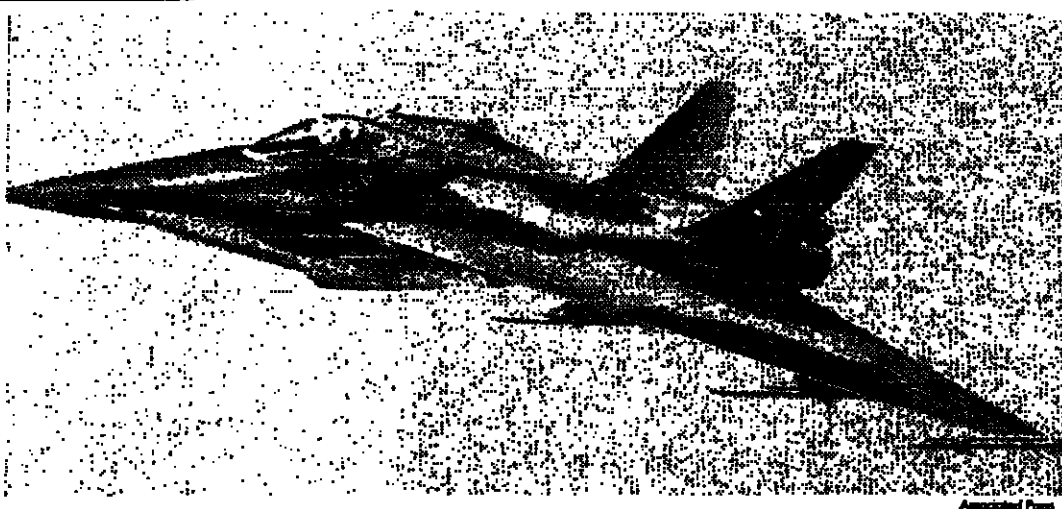
A White House spokesman said yesterday that, as a result of this criticism, the export license for General Electric was once again under review and that a final decision would not be announced until next week.

Government Split
 "At present, in the light of the latest facts, the aim of that noisy propaganda campaign is becoming absolutely clear. It was to hide the criminal acts of the United States behind a smoke screen of barefaced assertions," the statement released by Tass said. The statement said that the use of chemical weapons "against innocent civilian population constitutes an act of unbridled vandalism."

Meanwhile, the Press Trust of India, quoting well-informed sources, reported today in a dispatch from Kabul that the Afghan government and ruling party were sharply divided on whether the Russians should stay a limited or indefinite period under the Afghan-Soviet treaty formalizing the temporary stay of about 80,000 Soviet troops.

The treaty was announced on April 4, but no details were given. It is believed to be similar to pacts between the Soviet Union and East European countries. "It is widely believed in informed circles here [in Kabul] that the Afghan government

part of the Soviet Union to they down, to begin with at least, its presence in Afghanistan instead of legalizing it," PTI said.



An artist's version, furnished by the West German company Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Hoehn, of a proposed three-country supersonic tactical fighter for the 1990s, with West Germany's markings.

West European Firms Agree on Fighter

(Continued from Page 1)

that we may fill the latest need," said a senior European-based U.S. aerospace executive.

U.S. aerospace company officials also stressed that U.S. electronics companies stand an excellent chance of supplying avionics equipment for the projected plane, thanks to low-cost availability. "These decisions have not yet been made, but apparently there are substantial amounts of business for Americans looming both in avionics and jet engines for the planes," a U.S. executive said.

Costs are a major uncertainty and the cause of serious concern in Bonn. European officials were puzzled by numbers in the report cited by Aviation Week — \$13.5 million to \$15 million per plane, assuming 300 planes are built. A limited inter-

national program would cut the cost by about 10 percent, assuming 700 planes are built, the article further said.

"It is still far too early to make any cost estimates," a Dassault spokesman said. "I cannot confirm any price estimates at this point." A spokesman for British Aerospace said, "Costs are difficult to determine at this point, varying substantially from country to country."

An MBB spokesman said that the best available cost estimates are those released by the West German Air Force at the end of last year putting the total cost at producing or procuring 300 of the new planes at between 9 billion and 17 billion Deutsche marks. "The spread stems from all the unknowns, such as design configurations, avionics and the engines," he said.

West German Defense Minister Hans Apel has repeatedly warned of possibly excessive costs looming in connection with the project. He has cited the substantial costs connected with the Tornado, a versatile new fighter-bomber currently being developed at a cost of \$17 billion for the air forces of West Germany, Britain and Italy, and which is expected to go into service in 1982.

Vatican Paper Begins Weekly Polish Edition

ROME, April 10 (NYT) — The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, has launched a weekly edition in Polish, joining weekly editions in six other languages and the main daily publication in Italian.

In the first issue, which became available in Poland last Saturday, Archbishop Andrzej Deskur, head of the Vatican Commission on Social Communications, wrote that with the arrival of the first Polish pope it was inevitable that Slavic nations would assume a more important place in the church.

The front page of the inaugural issue featured a photograph of Pope John Paul II, a facsimile of a message of blessings, and good wishes in his writing.

L'Osservatore Romano has weekly editions in Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English and German. The main publication, in Italian, is a daily.

Mr. Apel, because of the cost question, "has deliberately left all options open," the Defense Ministry official in Bonn said.

The next step in developing plans for the newest plane will involve detailed defense ministry studies, based on the industry report. MBB confirmed that it has presented a copy to ministry officials in Bonn; British Aerospace plans to do likewise in London soon. It was not clear when Dassault would transmit its copy of the report to the French Defense Ministry, but "we will certainly follow the same pattern," an industry official said in Paris.

"We are encouraged by the progress being made in this project," a British Aerospace official said. "It is a continuation of our existing air industry cooperation, going back to the Concorde." He added that it also fitted growing standardization of military hardware in NATO.

6 Lisbon Leftists Jailed for Bombs, Bank Robberies

LISBON, April 10 (AP) — A Lisbon court sentenced six former members of an extreme-left political party yesterday to a total of 64 years in prison. A seventh defendant was acquitted of all charges.

Judge Armando Ferreira sentenced Carlos Antunes to 15 years in prison and his wife, Isabel do Carmo, to 11 years on charges stemming from bombings, bank robberies and the shooting death of a policeman two years ago. Both are former leaders of the Revolutionary Party of the Proletariat, which advocates violent revolution.

Do Carmo's niece, Fernanda Fragas, was found guilty of aiding in two bank robberies; she received a sentence of 10½ years. Three other defendants received prison sentences of 11, 10½ and 8 years, and the other was acquitted.

The seven, arrested in June, 1978, argued during the trial that the charges against them were political and should be dropped under the terms of a law offering amnesty to political offenders.

The prosecution and court held that the law, passed last year, could not be invoked regarding charges such as bombings and bank robberies, acts that they said were strictly criminal.

Iran Hostage Film Appears to Signal Push for Trials

(Continued from Page 1)

narration that often made the hostages' statements in English inaudible, the American called for the shah to be put on trial as an international criminal. Other statements of the hostages that were audible corresponded fairly accurately to the translation in the Persian-language narration.

The first hostage, a blond man who appeared to be about 30 years old and was wearing a V-neck sweater, said, according to the narration, "most U.S. personnel in Iran operated an aircraft identified as a C-12 with cameras fixed under the seats of the pilot and co-pilot for taking pictures for espionage purposes."

Aerial photography from transport aircraft is known to be practiced by several countries as a method of obtaining pictures of areas not open to visits from foreigners. Last April, South Africa expelled two high-ranking U.S. Embassy defense attaches for allegedly photographing sensitive military installations from an embassy-owned plane.

According to the Western observers, the second American shown appeared to be in his early 20s and was wearing camouflage fatigues, a red T-shirt and round, wire-rimmed glasses. He had short brown hair and a sparse mustache.

"I'm standing in the warehouse of the embassy," he said to the camera. He took up a section of carpet and, in audible English, said, "This is a computer carpet."

Under it, he removed sections of a metal grid floor that concealed six bundles of wire underneath it.

"These computers used to work during the time of the shah," the man said.

Youths Are Wounded By Troops in Belfast
 BELFAST, April 10 (UPI) — Eight teen-agers in two cars were shot and wounded last night trying to smash through army roadblocks put up in a citywide hunt for the killer of a police constable. Police said it appeared that the youths were joyriding in stolen cars and had no connection with political violence.

Troops had orders to shoot on sight anyone who ignored the roadblocks, which were set up after presumed Irish Republican Army terrorists killed a policeman and injured three others in an ambush yesterday. The dead Royal Ulster Constabulary officer was named as Stephen Magill, 24.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Sadat Urges Israel to Speed Peace Process

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt urged Israel today to move swiftly to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, and said that he and President Carter had agreed on "certain specific steps" for achieving that end.

He did not specify what steps they had agreed on in their two-day talk at the White House but said that they were intended to aid in reaching settlement on Palestinian autonomy. The Egyptian president strongly denounced Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory as an obstacle to peace and said that Israel had been dragging its feet in carrying out the peace process.

In remarks prepared for a speech in Washington, Mr. Sadat freely acknowledged that Egypt was sending arms to anti-government rebels in Afghanistan. "We will continue to aid them until they free their land," he said.

Belgium Delays Study of NATO Missile Plan

BRUSSELS, April 10 (AP) — The Belgian government said today that it would delay consideration of the deployment of about 50 medium-range cruise missiles on its soil until a new government was in power.

Premier Wilfried Maréchal said that the issue was politically too sensitive for his government, which is in a caretaker position since its resignation yesterday. Last December, Belgium told its NATO partners that it would announce by next June whether to permit the installation of the missiles. NATO is scheduled to deploy 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in the 1980s.

Observers in Brussels saw no early end to the political crisis. The government resigned after it was defeated twice in the Parliament on its proposals to reform the constitution to grant greater autonomy to the Flemish and Walloon communities.

Kung to Keep Theology Post at University

TUEBINGEN, West Germany, April 10 (Reuters) — Dissident Swiss theologian Hans Kung said today that he would remain a Catholic professor at Tuebingen University despite a Vatican decision last year to suspend his right to teach theology.

Prof. Kung said that his status at the university had been resolved after discussions with university leaders, his bishop and West German authorities. Prof. Kung, who remains professor for ecumenical theology and director of the Institute for Ecumenical Research, has been put directly under the authority of the university president and senate, and thus is no longer responsible to the Catholic theology department.

The Vatican decision last Dec. 18 to bar Prof. Kung from teaching was caused largely by his controversial views on the divinity of Christ and on papal infallibility.

Palestinian Attack Feared at Paris Airport

PARIS, April 10 (Reuters) — Security was strengthened at Orly Airport this week after police received information that Palestinian guerrillas might strike there, airport officials said today.

Riot police patrols were increased in the passenger terminal and on runways at the airport, eight miles south of here, and other unspecified measures were taken, the officials said. They said that the measures were still in force and that there was no reason to believe the danger had passed.

Police said they were told that guerrillas opposing the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty would strike at a French airliner to disrupt contacts between the French government and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the mainstream Palestinian liberation movement.

Palestinian guerrillas have made three attacks at Orly. The most recent was in May, 1978, when three guerrillas and a French policeman were killed during an attack on passengers of the Israeli airline El Al. Another policeman was wounded and died shortly afterward.

Soyuz Team Docks With Orbiting Station

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP) — The Soyuz-35 spaceship docked with the orbiting space station Soyuz-6 today, Tass reported. Soyuz-35 was launched yesterday, carrying Lt. Col. Leonid Popov, 34, and Valery Rymyn, 40, a civilian and three-time space veteran.

The Soviet Union has previously had difficulty in docking spacecraft with Soyuz-4, although two robot ships docked with the station in the last month to bring supplies and test linking equipment.

Soviet newspapers gave heavy coverage to the launch, but without saying how long the cosmonauts would be aloft. Mr. Rymyn and Lt. Col. Vladimir Lyukhov set a space endurance record of 175 days last August.

Bogota Rebels Ready to Free More Hostages

BOGOTA, April 10 (AP) — Guerrillas holding 18 diplomats at the Dominican Republic Embassy are prepared to free additional hostages but the timing depends on the Colombian government, a guerrilla representative said today.

"Whether this will be soon, I don't know," she told the newspaper El Espectador by telephone. "But, yes, it appears that an accord will be reached."

Foreign Ministry officials said that yesterday's 12th round of negotiations produced "some progress."

U.S. Reacts Cautiously

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP) — U.S. officials reacted cautiously last night to the reports that American hostages had appeared on Iranian television charging that the U.S. Embassy had been a place of espionage.

Noting that the State Department had heard only secondhand reports of statements attributed to the two Americans, a spokesman, George Sherman, said the reported charges were "hardly credible" coming from persons illegally held captive and "subjected to the mental anguish of prisoners" for more than five months.

Officials here declined to comment directly on the reported allegations of spy activities.

Soviet-Mozambican Deal

JOHANNESBURG, April 10 (AP) — Mozambique has signed an economic agreement with the Soviet Union in Maputo that covers mining, agriculture, general industry and the establishment of repair facilities for shipping in Mozambique, Mozambican radio reported today.

Industry Opposes Trade Concession

U.S. Eases Rules for Pakistani Imports

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT) — The Carter administration, after an interagency dispute, has decided to grant a significant trade concession to Pakistan as part of its efforts to help that country economically.

The concession could have the effect of exempting Pakistan from countervailing duties on its government-subsidized textile and apparel shipments to the United States. The decision has angered members of the U.S. textile industry, and it is causing complications in U.S. trade relationships with other developing nations.

Stanley Nehmer, economic consultant for the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, said that the U.S. administration's decision was inconsistent with commitments made to Congress last year when trade officials were seeking support for the latest multilateral trade agreement.

Cabinet Level

Carl Priestland, chief economist for the American Apparel Manufacturers Association, said: "What we are concerned about is the principle, and in this case it is not being applied properly."

The decision was made at the Cabinet level, according to administration sources, with the National Security Council and the State Department arguing that the concession was necessary on political grounds to provide economic reinforcement for a country with Soviet tanks at its border.

According to the same sources, trade officials argued that the action would set a precedent by giving privileges to developing countries without any liberalizing commitment on their part. Furthermore, they said, it would be unfair to Brazil and Uruguay, which have given such commitments.

The case involves the so-called Subsidies Code, part of last year's trade act, under which countries are supposed to phase out a variety of often-disguised payments that they make to support export industries.

As an inducement to developing countries to get them to sign the Subsidies Code, Congress agreed to require proof of injury to a U.S. industry before countervailing duties would be levied against subsidized shipments from a country that had signed. For non-signing nations there would be no injury test, making it much simpler to apply the levy.

In signing the code and getting this concession, Brazil and Uruguay promised to phase out their subsidies over a period of years. Pakistan has refused to make such a commitment. Instead, Pakistan has declared in papers filed with the Subsidies Code Commission in Geneva that its export incentives were consistent with its development and competitive needs.

In persuading Congress to accept the Subsidies Code last year, the deputy special trade representative, Alonzo McDonald, told the Senate Finance Committee that benefits to the United States would include an obligation by foreign governments to eliminate export subsidies completely on non-primary products.

Despite Pakistan's refusal to make a commitment, the administration decided to grant it the injury test anyway.

Countervailing duties are designed to offset the price advantage of subsidized shipments. Last year Pakistan shipped \$81 million worth of textiles and men's and boys' apparel to the United States. The U.S. Treasury already had found that Pakistan's subsidy program gave the exports a price advantage of 74 percent to 12 percent in the United States — calling for countervailing duties of the same amount.

Brinks Workers Face N.Y. Theft Charges

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP) — Seven employees of Brinks Inc. who collect coins from New York's 70,000 parking meters were to be arraigned today on grand larceny charges of stealing an estimated \$1 million a year from the city. Brinks has a three-year contract to collect the coins that ends in 1981.

City officials said that the arrests yesterday followed a nine-month undercover investigation that used videotapes and other sophisticated techniques. Investigators also seized nearly 300 pounds of coins worth \$5,177, which was said to represent a one-day take from the parking meters.

16 Killed in Bangladesh

DACC, Bangladesh, April 10 (AP) — Sixteen persons were killed Tuesday when the season's first cyclone hit the Rangpur and Sylhet districts of Bangladesh. It was reported today.



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U.S. Aides Consider Expulsion Of Iranians Before Visas Lapse

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT) — U.S. immigration officials are considering a proposal under which Iranian immigrants might be required to leave the United States before their visas expire.

Immigrants Face Hiding

Many Emigres From Iran Say They Cannot Go Back

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Many of the Iranian immigrants in the United States are so fearful of returning to Iran that they are considering staying here even after their visas expire.

The Iranian community in the United States is the largest in the world. Many of its members are so fearful of returning to Iran that they are considering staying here even after their visas expire.

Washington administration officials are considering a proposal under which Iranian immigrants might be required to leave the United States before their visas expire.

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of way for Iranians lawfully admitted to this country even though the visas had expired, unexpired visas.

Immigration specialists explained that while a visa is in effect, the allowed length of stay is set in a travel document known as Form I-94, which is stamped by an immigration inspector when the visitor arrives at a port of entry.

Previously, administration officials had said that Iranians would have to leave upon expiration of their visas. The rules under study would put pressure on many Iranians to leave earlier.

Verne Jervis, a spokesman for the immigration service, said that tourists and businessmen were allowed to stay in the country for an average stay of 30 days, with six months being the usual maximum for tourists.

One year is usually the maximum stay initially approved for businessmen, although immigration inspectors have discretion to grant longer stays. In any case, the duration of stay set in Form I-94 is shorter than the life of the visa held by many Iranians, immigration officials said.

No one in government seems to know how many businessmen, tourists and other nonstudents from Iran are in the United States. State Department officials said that about 150,000 Iranians held valid U.S. visas issued in recent years, but the officials did not know how many of the recipients were currently in the country.

Many visas issued by the U.S. Embassy in Tehran were valid for four years. The militants who occupied the embassy on Nov. 4 have reportedly used a machine there to issue additional visas, backdated to the period before Nov. 4.

President Carter has announced that the United States would not extend visas or issue new visas to Iranian citizens "except for compelling and proven humanitarian reasons, or where the national interest of our country requires."

In keeping with the spirit of the sanctions against Iran announced this week, federal immigration law says that the government might refuse to extend the departure date set for Iranian tourists and businessmen. Such extensions are usually granted routinely.

Iranians who overstayed their visas here, even though they held valid visas, might find themselves subject to deportation. Form I-94 tells foreign visitors: "You are permitted to remain in the U.S. for the time indicated. To remain past this period, without permission from immigration authorities, is a violation of law."

The Iranians, like other aliens, could appeal deportation orders administratively and in court, thereby delaying departure for months.

There could be problems in enforcing the new restrictions if they were adopted. It was not clear, for example, how the immigration service could locate Iranians staying beyond the time for which they were admitted. Authorities might learn about some from informers, and others might reach officials' attention after taking jobs without the necessary work permits.

Only recently has the immigration service installed a computer system to match aliens' arrival and departure records.

Government records indicate that of the 9 million foreign visitors to the United States each year, about 15 percent fail to leave. Immigration officials said they did not know how many of these visitors remained unlawfully and how many left the country without their departure having been recorded.

Terrorist Cache Sought by U.S.
CHICAGO, April 10 (AP) — Federal agents searched today for a secret bomb factory in the Chicago area believed to have been operated by members of the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN.

Authorities said that they began the search yesterday after FBI agents raided an apartment in Jersey City, N.J., and found the makings for homemade bombs. The apartment was believed to be the home of Carlos Torres, 27, one of 11 suspected members of the FALN arrested Friday near Chicago.



Young girl cries in her home in Cancasque, north of San Salvador, after her father was killed in a raid by leftist guerrillas.

Salvadoran Official Quits; Terrorist Attacks Kill 31

SAN SALVADOR, April 10 (UPI) — A senior member of El Salvador's government — the fourth in two weeks — resigned yesterday and political violence claimed at least 31 lives, including the son of a prominent journalist.

Witnesses said that heavily armed troops and armored cars mounted with machine guns drove late yesterday around the campus of the University of El Salvador, a stronghold for leftist groups, but there were no reports of violence.

Roberto Solazano, the deputy minister of economics, resigned from the civilian-military government and left the country for "personal and health reasons," official sources said. Economics Minister Oscar Mejia, Education Minister Eduardo Colindres and Deputy Agriculture Minister Jorge Villacorta had left on March 27.

Unidentified men firing submachine guns from a speeding car shot and killed Antonio Velado, 19, the son of Antonio Velado Sr., an opposition journalist, as he walked to school yesterday, officials said.

The elder Velado, who works for several foreign news agencies, is president of El Salvador's journalists union and former editor of the opposition newspaper El Independiente.

Guerrilla Raid
Authorities said guerrillas from the leftist Popular Liberation Forces shot and killed 25 peasants in raids on two villages, then left with 10 villagers as hostages.

found the body of a 42-year-old businessman, whose identity was not known, and that unidentified gunmen shot and killed two men as they ate in a restaurant yesterday.

Meanwhile, 100 employees of the state-run National Insurance Co. seized the building yesterday to demand higher wages and better benefits and took 11 members of the management staff as hostages, officials said.

In another development, the acting archbishop of San Salvador said today that Pope John Paul II had named Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas as apostolic administrator of San Salvador.

The appointment was widely considered to be a move to depoliticize the Salvadoran church after the fatal shooting of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero on March 24 as he celebrated Mass.

Monsignor Rivera, 57, who was called the best friend of the slain archbishop, had been bishop of Santiago de Maria, 62 miles east of San Salvador. He is regarded as a progressive for his defense of human rights.

Gromyko to Visit Vienna
VIENNA, April 9 (Reuters) — A Soviet Embassy spokesman said today that Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had agreed in principle to come here on May 15 for the 25th anniversary of Austria's state treaty, which ended the Allied occupation of the country. The United States, Britain and France tentatively have agreed to send their foreign ministers.

Aide Calls Primary 'Do-or-Die'

Pennsylvania: Key for Kennedy

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 (NYT) — Just as it was crucial to Jimmy Carter's political fortunes in 1976, the Democratic presidential primary in Pennsylvania is shaping up as the most important campaign crossroads for Sen. Edward Kennedy in 1980.

If he does not win in Pennsylvania, in the view of most political professionals, including some of his top aides, Sen. Kennedy will be forced to consider withdrawing from the contest.

A loss in Pennsylvania April 22 would mean that the senator would have to win about two of every three delegates remaining to be chosen, a task of huge proportions. Fellow Democrats, friends and foes, would see him increasingly as a divisive force whose persistence might wind up helping the Republicans to win back the presidency.

"We have to do very well," Sen. Kennedy conceded as he brought his campaign into Pennsylvania after further 2-to-1 losses to Mr. Carter — the latest coming in Wisconsin, Kansas and Louisiana.

'Do Or Die'
Mike Ford, his state campaign manager, was more blunt. "It's do or die in my book," he said. "To me, it's the most important thing in the world. To the campaign, it's close to that."

Both sides say that their polling indicates the race is a toss-up and that it will be fought mainly in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, where Democrats prevail, and where inflation, unemployment and federal aid cuts are hot issues.

A total of 185 delegates are at stake in Pennsylvania, out of the 1,666 needed for nomination. To date, Mr. Carter has won 957 delegates, Sen. Kennedy 464.

The senator reckons that in Pennsylvania he will have enough time, enough money, the right issues and the right urban-industrial voter mix to challenge the president head-on. There will be no marginal candidates or crossover votes to confuse the outcome.

Roman Catholic population, which deplores his advocacy of federal financing of abortions for poor women with medical problems.

Finally, he has yet to find a way to offset the political benefits that Mr. Carter has reaped from the Iran crisis. "Teddy could be out front in the final two days of this campaign, and Carter just might turn it the other way by mining Iran's ports," Richard Drayne, one of the senator's longtime aides, said recently.

Even if he loses, Sen. Kennedy has been telling Pennsylvania voters, he will continue his fight all the way to the national convention in New York in August.

Sen. Kennedy plans to spend almost two weeks campaigning in Pennsylvania. He has budgeted \$200,000 for television and radio advertising and at least that much for organizing and telephone banks.

Stephen Smith, the senator's brother-in-law and national campaign manager, says that the money will be available, despite earlier shortages, because of the three-week span between the Wisconsin and Pennsylvania primaries and because "we've been taking in a steady \$1 million a month, win or lose."

The Carter campaign, which got an earlier start in the state and is much better financed, plans to spend 50 percent more than Sen. Kennedy.

"We're going to point our media more at Kennedy's stands than ever before, this time around," said Terry Straub, the head of the Carter campaign in Pennsylvania. "We expect to win."

Four years ago, Mr. Carter assured himself of the Democratic nomination by winning the Pennsylvania primary.

In Philadelphia, a city with growing budget problems, the senator has warned repeatedly that federal budget cuts that Mr. Carter has proposed will cause hardship for the urban poor and needy.

Both candidates have won the support of a number of labor leaders, but such support traditionally has been no guarantee of rank-and-file backing in Pennsylvania.

Sen. Kennedy had also hoped to win the backing of an old friend and family ally, Mayor William Green of Philadelphia. Although the senator campaigned for Mr. Green last fall, the mayor has remained uncommitted.

"Bill's got a real problem," said John White, a close associate and former political adviser. "Teddy's helped him. But if he helps Teddy, Carter could cut off some of the federal money that Philadelphia needs so much."

The senator has also won the backing of some of the allies of former Mayor Frank Rizzo, who will go on to win state of similar makeup, notably Michigan and New Jersey. They think such victories would generate enough momentum for him to capture the nomination narrowly.

Sen. Kennedy's aides contend that, if he wins an urban-industrial state like Pennsylvania, he will go on to win states of similar makeup, notably Michigan and New Jersey. They think such victories would generate enough momentum for him to capture the nomination narrowly.

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As the West Drifts

For five months now, a country without a government has subjected international order to mockery by taunting the superpower on which every free nation relies. Meanwhile, in Afghanistan and in Cambodia, the Soviet Union has ignored an overwhelming majority of the world community to expand its dominion.

In both instances there is one issue that transcends hostages, oil supplies and Olympic games. It is whether the West's failure to respond to an attack on its basic structures will reduce it to impotence.

So far, the pattern has been alarming. The response has involved a paltry and confusing set of measures which, on the whole, tend to encourage rather than deter the aggression they are designed to counter. When sanctions proposed by the United States appear to be inadequate or misguided, the response among allies is almost one of relief. Governments seize upon President Carter's wavering leadership as an excuse to pursue short-range and narrow interests. Rather than offering more effective measures, or seeking to fill the leadership vacuum with their own strength, they weaken Mr. Carter still further.

By failing to make necessary sacrifices now, the Western nations, Japan and non-aligned countries are chipping deeply into two pillars of international order: the rule of law and the U.S.-Soviet power balance. Trade, oil imports and the chimerical concept of détente fade into insignificance when the Iranian and Afghan crises are approached from this perspective.

The case for preserving international law—in this instance, diplomatic immunity—is clear. If nations cannot deal with one another through accepted channels, the only means left to settle disputes is war.

The relationship of the Iranian crisis to the superpower balance is more complex. There are conflicting goals in keeping the hostages alive while avoiding the appearance of pitiful vulnerability to a Lilliputian adversary. Up to now, the United States has acted with extraordinary forbearance to safeguard its imprisoned diplomats. Allies have supported this moderation in their own economic interests, which, in fact, are relatively minor.

In the meantime, the Soviet Union is on the march. Either through surrogates, as in Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia and the Yemen, or with its own forces, as in Afghanistan, it takes advantage of every opportunity

— every Western weakness — to expand its empire and improve its strategic and economic position.

With the West unable to agree on what its collective interests are and how to pursue them, the Russians are likely to find opportunity after opportunity. They may well conclude that they can continue nibbling away around the Gulf, in Africa and in Latin America. Even a Soviet move in Yugoslavia may not be as unlikely as some Western analysts say.

The Soviet Union has learned from the Iranian experience that, right or wrong, the United States is not prepared to endanger the lives of 53 Americans to demonstrate that it is not a helpless giant. It has also learned that the United States' allies are willing to take only the most limited steps in support of their less and less formidable looking protector. It has learned that Iran, with only marginal economic leverage based on its declining oil output, can still exert substantial pressure on Europe and Japan. Western Europe, excluding Britain, buys only 400,000 barrels a day of Iranian oil. Japan buys 500,000 barrels, 10 per cent of its total supply. A cutoff would hurt Iran more than anyone else. Yet the allies hesitate to act.

From Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has learned that the West cannot seriously challenge it even if it invades a country adjacent to the chokepoint for two-thirds of the allies' oil. It has learned that Western nations are more concerned with the games their athletes play than with preserving the values they pledge to defend.

The Soviet Union is only doing what comes naturally. As long as it finds weakness, it will continue to probe. And with each successive move, it will be harder to stop. As long as the West drifts in apparently aimless disarray, it will be condemned to watch neutral and nonaligned nations flock to the Soviet camp. With the erosion of U.S. power, Western Europe and Japan will be forced to make more and more accommodations with the Russians. These will be made in the name of détente, but they will inevitably institutionalize Soviet superiority. Failure to display unity now will further destroy the diminishing credibility of the United States as a force capable of balancing the Soviet Union in a world that, in military terms, is still bipolar. How many will die, or lose their freedom, because of that, no one can say.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Palestinians Betrayed

National and cultural stereotypes can distort the truth but when reinforced by stark events they speak all too powerfully. The associations are unfair to many Palestinians, but they are inevitable and will only delay both justice and peace. Now the image of Palestinian terror is a bloodstained mattress in a crib, smashed toys, infant hostages and, once again, dead civilians.

In their hate, those five Palestinian terrorists who invaded Misgav Am, an Israeli kibbutz near the Lebanese border, were even willing to shoot children. In fact, one child, 2-year-old Eyal Gluska, was killed, either by the invaders or in the exchange of fire when an Israeli Army unit finally stormed the occupied children's dormitory. Also killed — by the terrorists without doubt — were a leader of the kibbutz and an Israeli soldier. Saved by chance as the invaders died were other children who had been seized to support a demand for the release of some imprisoned Palestinians.

The "explanations" for such events do not redeem the horror. These terrorists appear to

have been members of an extremist faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization, supported by Iraq; and last Monday happened to be the 33rd anniversary of Iraq's ruling Ba'ath Party. Perhaps they sought a commemorative martyrdom, or a demonstration of devotion in advance of this month's meeting of the Palestine National Council in Damascus. Maybe they wanted to reassert rejection of Egypt's peace with Israel at Camp David, on the eve of President Sadat's visit to Washington, or to sabotage the effort of other Palestinians, who now look to diplomacy instead of terror to press their claims against Israel.

Israel can be expected to retaliate and to close its ears to all subtleties. It will bury its dead and revive its memories of other murders. The vicious cycle will not be broken by violence. Whoever persuaded the raiders, who paid with their lives, that "Palestine will be liberated by terror, blood and fire," betrayed their cause, and the name of an entire people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Crisis in Central America

The crisis in Central America, which goes far beyond the forefront of the Metropolitan Cathedral of San Salvador, is now reaching dramatic proportions.

El Salvador, after Nicaragua, is the most important country in Central America to the United States. It provides a headquarters for most U.S. firms that operate in the area, it is the seat of the Central American Common Market and it has a tough, U.S.-trained army.

The scene is set for civil war, with powerful right-wing paramilitary forces regretting that the lid was ever taken off the cauldron, and not-so-powerful left-wing guerrilla organizations being swept along by a rebellious and land-hungry peasantry and by a mass of urban unemployed who have scented the possibility of change.

The scenario is not so different, either, in neighboring Honduras and Guatemala,

where the military regimes in power show no sign of giving up without a fierce and bloody struggle.

In these circumstances, what can the United States do? Is it to back the dictators until the very last minute to midnight — as happened with Somoza in Nicaragua — and then try grudgingly to come to terms with the military victors? Is it to meddle in the internal military politics of each country — as it has done disastrously in El Salvador and is perhaps about to do in Honduras — giving aid and succor to small cliques within the armed forces?

Or is it prepared to come to terms with the representatives of the popular organization laying the groundwork for real conciliation and genuine reform?

If the whole area is not to go up in flames, in a conflict in which the United States would find itself friendless and alone, the third option offers the best hope.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 11, 1905

LONDON — The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual statement yesterday. While not so good as many people had hoped, it was satisfactory in most respects. The budget showed a surplus of £1.4 million. That there is to be no diminution of the income tax will doubtless occasion criticism, but a reduction of 2 pence on the tea duty will cause satisfaction. The principal points in the speech included: 1. Revenue of the year, £143 million. 2. Tobacco revenue increased by £25,000. 3. Great decrease in the consumption of alcoholic liquors. 4. Estimated revenue for the coming year is £144 million. 5. Estimated surplus on the coming year is £297 million.

Fifty Years Ago

April 11, 1930

WASHINGTON — Rep. Richard Welch, R-Calif., today told the House Immigration Committee that his state is in favor of restricting the entry of Mexicans and Filipinos. There is a "deplorable condition of employment" in California because of the number of Filipinos and others who work there for very low wages, he declared. White workers cannot afford to accept the wages which the Filipinos are willing to take, he said. He requested the committee to exclude Filipinos as "an unassimilable race." In response, Rep. Samuel Dickstein, D-N.Y., objected that it "would be impossible to exclude Filipinos so long as they were under the American flag."



Hanoi-Peking Split: Footnotes

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Back in the mid-1960s, as it escalated the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, the Johnson administration asserted that its action was designed to block Chinese Communist expansion into Southeast Asia. But during that period, ironically enough, the Chinese and Vietnamese Communists were locked in a fierce dispute that has since propelled them into war.

Viewed in retrospect, therefore, it seems that one of the great tragedies of U.S. history was founded on the misperception that the North Vietnamese were surrogates for Chinese aggression — when, in fact, Peking and Hanoi were potentially bitter foes.

That mistake was not so much a failure of intelligence as a failure by U.S. strategists to appreciate that China and North Vietnam, though surface friends, were deeply divided by tensions that reached back centuries. In modern times, their animosities were aggravated by their divergent national interests as well as by the split between China and the Soviet Union.

Thus the United States, through adroit diplomatic maneuvers, might have been able to take advantage of that situation to avoid the Vietnam quagmire. Instead, in John Wayne style, it chose to shoot first and ask questions afterward.

That experience may hold a lesson for today. For it suggests that the decision to resort to force often stems less from careful calculation than from frustration the grows out of a lack of understanding of realities.

The differences that pitted the Chinese and Vietnamese Communists against each other are disclosed in a couple of fascinating documents recently released by Peking and Hanoi as part of their current fight. Though wildly polemical, the documents reveal the extent of discord between the two Communist neighbors even as U.S. officials believed them to be close allies.

Reaching back to the Geneva Conference of 1954, which followed France's defeat in Indochina, the Vietnamese allege that the Chinese double-crossed them by negotiating directly with the French to partition Vietnam at the 17th parallel. The Viet Minh, as the Vietnamese Communist movement was then called, wanted the partition at the 13th parallel.

The Vietnamese charge that the Chinese exerted pressure on them to compromise because they feared that the United States would intervene militarily to supplant the vanquished French and thereby threaten China's security.

The Chinese deny the claim, contending that the Viet Minh could not have beaten the French at the crucial battle of Dien Bien Phu without their artillery and other aid. The Chinese document reveals, for the first time, that the Viet Minh were assisted during the struggle against France by a Chinese military advisory group headed by Gen. Wei Guoqing, now chief commissar of Peking's armed forces.

The Vietnamese further argue that their hope of taking over all Vietnam in elections scheduled for 1956 was dampened by Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who told them that the division of the country could not be "solved in a short time" and might take as long as a century.

What the Vietnamese sidestep in their document is the fact that the Soviet Union, now their main supporter, also squelched their dream of controlling all Vietnam in those

days. When I mentioned this to a senior Vietnamese diplomat not long ago, he replied cryptically: "That is true, but the Chinese were worse."

The Vietnamese also blame the Chinese for not helping the Viet Cong guerrillas in their early attempts to combat the Saigon government backed by the United States. Again, the Vietnamese allege, the Chinese feared U.S. intervention.

The Chinese reply that a Viet Cong guerrilla uprising was premature until 1960. But after that, they disclose, they supplied the Viet Cong with more than 90,000 rifles and machine guns in 1962 alone.

For the first time, too, the Chinese reveal that they set up a supply route for weapons through Cambodia, spending an "enormous amount" on the transport system. They divulge that the equipment was shipped from a staging area on Hainan island, off the south China coast.

One of the critical disagreements took place in the spring of 1965, as the first U.S. combat troops landed in Vietnam. At that point, the Vietnamese claim, Peking reneged on a promise to furnish Hanoi with Chinese aircraft and pilots.

Without answering that charge directly, the Peking document responds that China sent more than 300,000 men to North Vietnam to build and maintain its railway lines. Besides, the Chinese disclose, their aid to Hanoi exceeded that of all other countries, amounting to some \$20 billion between 1950 and 1978.

Another tangle developed between China and North Vietnam during the mid-1960s, when the Chinese refused permission to the Russians to fly over their territory on supply missions to Hanoi. To have allowed that, the Chinese now say, would have been a breach of their sovereignty.

Nixon Visit

One of the big bust-ups came when China invited Richard Nixon to Peking. The Vietnamese view that as a sell-out of their cause, contending that Nixon and the Chinese agreed on a Vietnam settlement for the sake of their own rapprochement.

Tensions between Peking and Hanoi reached a breaking point in late 1978 over Cambodia, where the Vietnamese sought to extend their

Letters

Genius and Luck

In effect, "any student of the history of science" surely knows that sometimes an important discovery is based on a stroke of luck. However, Rick Bengt (Letters, March 14) fails to mention that in order to utilize luck constructively, a scientist must possess a marked talent for observation — akin to genius.

With regard to Nobel Prize winner Alexander Fleming (cited by Mr. Bengt), it is interesting to recall that while Fleming was engaged in the study of staphylococcus, a dish in his laboratory had been exposed to the air, and consequently contaminated. A person of average intelligence without a scientific background would probably have discarded that dirty plate; but Fleming, a gifted and experienced observer, noticed that the plate was covered with mold!

Thus did genius and luck collaborate to produce penicillin — a noble discovery that aims to save life rather than destroy it. ESTHER DELCOURT, Paris.

influence. That plan drove them into the arms of the Russians and led to the squabble that is currently roiling Southeast Asia.

Looking back on all this, then, it is tempting to speculate that the Vietnamese Communist leader Ho Chi Minh might have turned into another Tito. Instead, the United States tried to fulfill its own prophecy — and that error was worse than a crime.

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The Lessons of Camp David

By Roger Fisher

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — With the autonomy talks on the future of the West Bank and Gaza deadlocked, and as President Anwar Sadat of Egypt visits Washington this week and Prime Minister Menachem Begin next week, there are calls for a new Camp David summit meeting. But it was not just the summit, the mountain air, or President Carter's persuasiveness that in two weeks turned deadlock into agreement. Rather, Camp David demonstrated the remarkable effectiveness of a mediator who uses a single negotiating text. If the United States wants another success, we need both to understand the nature of today's problem and to return to that powerful method of mediation.

The current deadlock is understood by looking at the parties' choices. Sadat can do little more than he already has. It is Begin that Carter will be pressing for concessions on land, irrigation water and future Jewish settlements on the West Bank. Yet next week, or at a summit meeting, it would be useless for Begin to make major concessions to Egypt since Egypt can do nothing about the West Bank. However much Israel were to give up now, it would be asked to give up more later after King Hussein of Jordan and Palestinians had joined the negotiations.

Faced with this problem, the United States keeps pressing Hussein and Palestinian leaders to join the autonomy talks. But to join the talks would subject these Arabs to political criticism and a loss of bargaining position in exchange for nothing; to stay out is politically popular and keeps options open. Hence the deadlock.

This lack of progress — both within the autonomy talks and outside them — is a result of the current negotiating approach.

The United States has joined the parties in playing the standard negotiating game of trying to extract concessions, a process that tends to lock parties into their positions. This concession-hogging approach, by its very nature, is unlikely to succeed. The Russians have taken up his challenge. They are sending emissaries around the world to drum up participants for the Olympics. In some countries — Bolivia, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau and others, according to the State Department — the Russians have offered to help finance Olympic teams if they will

WASHINGTON — Three months ago, when the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was still a fresh taste, President Carter proposed a boycott of the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow. The Canadian and British governments quickly agreed. West Germany and Japan signaled a willingness to go along for a while. It looked as though the Moscow Olympics would collapse.

But in these hyperactive times, three months can change the world. There is a new Canadian government, one not interested in promoting an Olympic boycott. In Britain, the national Olympic committee has defied the government and decided to go to Moscow. The Japanese want to be all alone on this one. Even U.S. athletes have begun to lobby against their president, many of them hoping to find a way to defy him and take part in the Moscow Olympics.

For President Carter, the Olympic boycott has been a characteristic undertaking. As he has done so often, on other issues — the moral equivalent of war, for example — the president has declared his position starkly, made a few public statements defending it, and otherwise dropped the issue, leaving the boycott effort to his staff. Members of his staff insist privately that the boycott will still be a success and that a substantial number of countries will in the end stay away from Moscow, but at the moment any confident predictions seem premature.

Symbolic Importance
Meanwhile, curiously, the symbolic importance of the Olympic boycott has grown substantially, a point that is not mentioned in the continuing public debate on the question.

When the idea of a boycott was first broached, it was a novelty, almost a curiosity. Three months later, it is a major international issue, and the outcome of the U.S.-led attempts to ruin the Moscow Olympics will be seen throughout the world as an important symbol of the international balance of power.

Opponents of a boycott may regard this transformation of this issue as unfair, but it is indisputable, nevertheless. The president of the United States has made the boycott a matter of superpower confrontation. The Russians have taken up his challenge. They are sending emissaries around the world to drum up participants for the Olympics. In some countries — Bolivia, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau and others, according to the State Department — the Russians have offered to help finance Olympic teams if they will

just come to Moscow. The Soviet minister of sports is going to argue for an Olympic boycott. Soviet Olympic officials even touring the United States, going that the U.S. team should be allowed to come to Moscow. Russians win this contest, the of the world and the coming of Soviet leaders will know how to interpret the result.

Endorsement
If some way could have found to avoid raising the issue, 1980 Olympics might have been held in Moscow as planned, creating an impression that participating countries were somehow endorsing or at least accepting the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This was never a real possibility cause the Russians themselves bound to raise the issue. In they already have, declaring the invasion that Moscow's position as the site of the Olympics represented international rejection of the Soviet peaceful policy.

U.S. proponents of the U.S. participation in these Olympics are arguing, in effect, that President Carter deserves to be lionized on this issue. He overreacted, argue, by volunteering to set the Olympics to the gods of the resident over the superpower. Our games are more important than your games, the anti-f forces seem to be telling the U.S. Of course, this is true (athletes who have spent years lifetimes, preparing to compete in 1980 Olympics. But can it be a seriously by anyone else? In a whose actual survival depend successful management of a superpower rivalry, surely the U.S. games must take precedence.

These Weird Times
Decisions by U.S. athletes that either frustrate the U.S. participation in the 1980 Olympics or make some U.S. participation in Moscow unlikely to be described in histories of these weird times more humiliations of President Carter. They would be much significant than that.

There may be no more important question before the United States and the world than this: Can United States run its end of a superpower confrontation strength, confidence and success? If it cannot, the last of the 20th century are going to grim. Decisions taken by U.S. officials this spring that mine U.S. policy toward this gotten Olympics would do the prospects for a happy come.

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Success Expected in Parliament Next Week

Cossiga Meets Coalition Partners on Confidence Vote

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, April 10 (LAT) — Premier Francesco Cossiga began negotiations today with his political partners in the new Italian government to prepare for a vote of confidence in Parliament next week.

Most observers expect Mr. Cossiga's government to survive next week's test, as well as the regional and local elections June 8, simply because there appears to be no alternative.

The premier has resurrected the center-left coalition that ruled Italy for a decade until 1974, but with variations, and he managed it with such surprising ease that political experts are still shaking their heads.

Mr. Cossiga resigned March 19 after seven months in power. He was brought down by the Socialists, deeply split and tired of an agreement to let Mr. Cossiga govern with a minority in Parliament. That government could survive only as long as the Socialists abstained on crucial votes.

Unexplained Change

Two-and-a-half weeks later, however, it was the Socialists that had agreed to join Mr. Cossiga's Christian Democrats and the tiny Republican Party in a new majority government, a change not yet satisfactorily explained by anyone.

The result is arresting for two reasons: • Italy now has a majority government after 14 months of governing with minority governments. • The Communists find themselves more isolated from political power than at any time in recent years.

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Among the main issues facing the council are Britain's demands for a reduction in its net contribution to the nine-member community and President Carter's call for European solidarity with the United States on the Iran crisis.

years, with any hopes of a reunited left dashed for the immediate future at least.

Translating the new arrangements into a coherent program will not be easy, however. The Christian Democrats, with 41 percent of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies, are dependent on the Socialists, with 10 percent of the seats, for the working majority. The Republicans add a useful 2 percent.

Within those three parties, there is a wide divergence of views and hopes, notably in the priority question of controlling inflation and reviving the ailing economy — and, with that, overcoming the high unemployment rate.

Mr. Cossiga emerged again as the man on top, but Benedetto Craxi, head of the Socialist Party, may prove to be the man with the most leverage. The Christian Democrats owe him an enormous debt. Without his support, they would be foundering in the face of a Communist Party firmly committed since its national congress a year ago to a fixed policy of in-or-out — either a formal part of government or in active opposition — no more of the halfway measures that had helped Christian Democrats survive in recent years.

S. Africa Eases Labor Race Law

JOHANNESBURG, April 10 (UPI) — The government lifted a ban today on skilled black construction workers being employed in white areas in another move aimed at easing segregation laws.

Manpower Minister Fanie Botha announced the move, which was opposed by the nation's white and mixed-race building trade unions. Until now, skilled black workers were restricted to working in black townships although unskilled artisans faced no such ban.

The manpower minister said that he reached his decision because a growing shortage of skilled workers was jeopardizing building projects.

He said that the introduction of black workers into jobs previously reserved for whites and persons of mixed race would be subject to negotiations between the construction companies and the unions. This left the unions with the ability to block or control the change.

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Reliable Test

Italians will be eligible to vote in June for 15 of the 20 regional governments and for most of the provincial and city governments.

Regions are like states in the United States and provinces like counties. While the vote does not directly affect national government, it will be taken as a reliable test of public opinion of the national parties.

In the meantime, the Communists appear to have adopted a patient policy of waiting out the present setbacks.

The unity on the left survives,

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Although Mr. Berlinguer still controls 30 percent of the seats in Parliament, that represents a drop of 4 percent in last June's national elections.

His party has been openly concerned about its failure to reach young people. In the June regional elections, 900,000 young Italians will be voting for the first time.

Progress Seen on Breast Cancer Detector

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP) — A device worn in a brassiere and designed to detect a breast cancer by its heat could be on sale in a year if tests go well. The "if" is large, however. The device has not been tested thoroughly, and human trials could take longer.

The studies will start soon at several medical centers, including Georgetown University in Washington, according to the device's backer, the perfume firm Fabergé.

"The first cancer is probably no bigger than the dot made by a pencil," said Dr. Harold Karpman, Fabergé's medical director. "It doubles in size every four months. With a heat test, the hope is that cancers the size of a pinhead can be detected."

Two doctors at Georgetown Medical Center, Betty Hamilton and Bruce Shneider, have completed a study in which the device — made of thin, plant material containing heat-sensitive chemicals — proved accurate in measuring skin temperatures.

Leonid Shcharansky said his brother, in a letter dated March 27, informed his family that he had been transferred from Chistopol prison to Perm Labor Camp 35. Perm is in the Ural Mountains.

Anatoli Shcharansky, a computer scientist, was convicted July 14, 1978, and sentenced to three years in prison and 10 years in a labor camp. The sentence was imposed retroactively to March 15, 1977, the date of his arrest.

Some breast pathology was detected in a preliminary test on 28 New Jersey women.

"Theoretically, the method should work," Dr. Hamilton said. She had 50 women tuck the device inside their bras for periods ranging from five minutes to an hour. The device's readings were checked at the university and proved to be accurate within a degree, close enough to be called reliable, according to Dr. Shneider and Dr. Hamilton.

Move Reported For Shcharansky

MOSCOW, April 10 (UPI) — Anatoli Shcharansky, 32, the Jewish dissident convicted of treason and spying for the CIA, has been moved from a strict security prison, where he spent nearly two years, to a less restrictive labor camp, his brother reported today.

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The device is made by BCSI Laboratories. Fabergé has bought rights to acquire up to 80 percent of BCSI's common stock during the device's testing. If the device is successful and is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, Fabergé will handle the early marketing.

Trudeau Cancels Accord With Alberta On Oil Price Boost; Showdown Likely

By Les Whittington

OTTAWA, April 10 (WP) — The federal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has canceled an agreement that secured oil prices for synthetic crude oil produced from tar sands in the Alberta province of the Canadian province of

The cancellation seems to set the stage for a showdown between the federal government and the province of Alberta, on a collision course that could lead to a showdown in the federal government in the near future, scheduled later this year.

Mr. Trudeau's tough stand on energy appears to have increased frustration in the Canadian west, and is now solidly against him in February elections. The Alberta Premier, Peter Lougheed, has said the possibility of extreme price increases is a "disaster" and that the western provinces had grown weary of the federal government's "policy of taking oil from the west and sending it to the east."

Producers vs. Consumers — The cancellation of the agreement has deeply concerned me that the oil price in Ottawa are not aware of the depth of the feelings of the producers in the west and that they are making a miscalculation and that the project is in the danger of being canceled.

Mr. Clark, the Conservative former minister, had agreed to mediate between the western provinces

that Canadian oil prices be gradually boosted to the level set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. By contrast, Mr. Trudeau campaigned for a strong central government that would protect Canada's populous industrial east from the western drive for higher oil prices.

Alberta had reached an agreement with the Clark government for increases in oil prices to the world level over a two-year period. Mr. Trudeau had said that he had no intention of accepting that agreement because it would produce sharp increases at the pump.

Mr. Trudeau's cancellation of the tar sands pricing agreement before the energy talks places Alberta and the big oil companies on the defensive. Mr. Trudeau had been in favor of giving tax and other incentives to companies engaged in pioneering extraction of oil from Alberta's tar sands.

Because of the difficult technology and high cost required to extract the heavy oil from the sands and upgrade it to crude, many consider a guarantee of world prices essential to the success of the two plants in operation and to the future construction of similar billion-dollar plants. The two plants are still losing money, although their crude brings a price of about \$30 per barrel compared to the government-controlled price of \$12.55 per barrel of conventional oil.

Alberta produces 1.2 million barrels per day, or 90 percent of Canada's output. The two conversion plants will eventually be able to extract about 160,000 barrels of crude per day from tar sands, but their production levels have been well below that figure because of technical problems.

A third conversion plant, under construction, will involve investments totaling more than \$5 billion, and a fourth plant is being planned.

Mr. Trudeau's stand indicated that the upcoming energy negotiations hold the potential for a major conflict between the federal government and the western provinces. Alberta, which won Mr. Clark's promise for a \$3.50 per barrel price increase this year, has balked at Mr. Trudeau's proposal for a considerably lower increase.

Under the Canadian Constitution, the provinces have legal ownership of their resources.

Two-and-a-half weeks later, however, it was the Socialists that had agreed to join Mr. Cossiga's Christian Democrats and the tiny Republican Party in a new majority government, a change not yet satisfactorily explained by anyone.

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Imp Drove to Die in Camp on Thai Border Fend of Cambodian Warlords

ON MARK MOON, Thailand, April 10 (AP) — Thai officers said 146 persons were killed and as many as 170 wounded today in fighting among Cambodian warlords in a refugee camp along the border.

The Thai troops deployed tanks and several cars but held their fire during the fighting.

The fighting appeared to die down, most were sent back by the Thai.

The dead included 40 Cambodians, almost all of them civilians caught in cross fire between factions of the armed men who control the refugees and operate a black market in the area. The other six killed were Thai peddlers selling their goods in the camp's black market, the Thai officers said.

In Phnom Penh, meanwhile, Foreign Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia said yesterday that his government had no information about 20 newsmen from the United States, Japan, France, West Germany, Australia, Canada and Switzerland believed killed while covering the fighting in Cambodia in the early 1970s.

Strenuous warfare by leftist and extreme rightists has killed 35 deaths this year and is responsible for an unemployment as high as 17 percent in some parts of the Basque region.

In a speech outlining his government program, Mr. Garçonnet said that the objectives of his government "run the risk of total frustration if the escalation of violence in our country persists. The Basque government must dedicate a priority effort to pacification."

He said that peace would be achieved by one of two methods — dialogue and reconciliation that must try regardless of everything, or by the long and relentless use of systematically carrying out

Religious Activists Imprisoned in Russia MOSCOW, April 10 (UPI) — A Soviet tribunal sentenced two members of the Soviet Union's underground Orthodox seminary to 18 months each in a labor camp on charges of falsifying their papers, dissident sources in Moscow reported.

The sources said that Vladimir Stepanov and Viktor Popkov were latest in a line of religious activists to be imprisoned. The founder of the seminary, Alexander Ogorodov, was charged in January with fabricating anti-Soviet propaganda and is awaiting trial in a Leningrad prison with two colleagues.

Russia Detonates Bomb STOCKHOLM, April 10 (AP) — The Soviet Union detonated its second underground nuclear explosion in six days in the Semipalatinsk area today, the Swedish Defense Research Observatory at Hagfors reported. A spokesman estimated the size of the bomb at 10,000 tons.

Alfred Max Loewenthal, 63, assistant to the president of the American Federation of Teachers and an activist in labor and civil rights movements in the United States and overseas, died Monday after surgery for the removal of a brain tumor. He was a professor of labor history at Rutgers University in New Jersey in 1969 and 1970.

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*Two thirds of our 747 fleet is equipped with Sleeperette seats. By May 15, all our 747s will offer them in First Class.

PAN AM

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

K. Car Sales Hit Record for Quarter

ONDON, April 10 (UPI) — For the first time, new car sales in Britain hit the first quarter of 1980 topped the half-million mark, figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show.

March sales were the highest for any March according to the organization. First quarter sales of 502,119 were 5.5 percent ahead of the same period last year. March sales of 177,722 were 6 percent better than in 1979. Imports rose from 54 percent in the first quarter last year to 3 percent this year. In March imports accounted for 53.3 percent of total sales.

Meanwhile, Reuters reported that British Leyland is selling record numbers of cars in a buoyant home market as prospects brighten for the state-owned vehicle giant's recovery. Leyland, which came near to financial collapse in 1975, sold nearly 47,000 cars in March, representing about 24 percent of the British market of nearly 200,000. The company took 19 percent of the first quarter sales.

Donnell Douglas to Build Canadian Jet

TAWA, April 10 (UPI) — Canada will award McDonnell Douglas a billion contract, the nation's largest ever peace-time purchase, for 137 CF-18A Hornet aircraft to serve as its first line of defense and fulfill its NATO obligations, Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne said today.

The federal cabinet had been considering both the CF-18A and the engine General Dynamics F-16, which had launched a vigorous and promotional campaign since the new fighter aircraft program was launched more than two years ago.

The new aircraft will replace Canada's aging fleet of 260 CF-101s, CF-104s and CF-5s which have been in service for the last 20 years.

Lancia Buying Back Rusting Cars in U.K.

ONDON, April 10 (AP-DJ) — Lancia, the Italian automaker, said today it is buying several hundred of its popular Beta models back from British owners for scrapping because of rust problems.

Some 500 cars, which cost up to \$14,140 each when new, have been bought and scrapped in just over a year. Lancia said it may have to buy up to 500 at a trade-in value of about \$2,170 per car. Lancia, which is paying up to \$2.17 million on the operation, now offers a six-year corrosion guarantee.

he decision to destroy the cars was made at Lancia's Italian headquarters in Turin after rust was found attacking the engine mountings at the rear of the engine sub-frame. If these fail, the engine drops down about 10 inches. Most of the cars bought by Lancia dealers after an inspection between 5 and 7 years old, but some seem to be just 3 years old.

Iran Bar on U.S. Fibers Seen as Illegal

USSELL, April 10 (AP-DJ) — The European Community Commission said Thursday a Milan court's decision to block cheap synthetic fibers from the U.S. was obviously illegal.

It's a clear and manifest breach of community law," a spokesman said. The Italian government had indicated it would take the appropriate steps to have the ruling overturned.

he court last week ordered a temporary injunction against imports of synthetic fibers from the U.S. until the European Commission decides whether the two companies raised their prices to make up for the supposed damage they enjoy from cheaper feedstocks.

Harbour Buys Miami's Americana

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., April 10 (AP) — The 720-room Americana Hotel — one of South Florida's most famous resorts — has been sold to Sheraton Hotels and a consortium of real estate investors by American Airlines, the airline announced yesterday.

ation officials said they plan to start a \$12-million renovation, including improvements of convention facilities, restaurants, the lobby, swimming pools, landscaping and the hotel's structural design.

\$500,000 advertising and promotion program has been budgeted, said hotel officials. The oceanfront hotel, just north of Miami Beach, was built in 1956 and bought by American Airlines in 1972.

Japanese Power Cos. to Invest \$12 Billion

OKYO, April 10 (AP-DJ) — Japan's nine major electric power companies are planning to spend more than \$12 billion in capital expenditures in fiscal 1980 that began this month.

he made public today showed that the total investment by the companies will amount to a 31 percent increase from the preceding fiscal year.

addition, they are planning to pour 315.8 billion yen in acquisition of new fields. The jump in capital investment was attributed partly to the fact that the power companies postponed spending in the prior fiscal year because of anticipation of large earnings losses due to spiraling fuel costs and a drop in oil prices.

Supplies at Record Level

Crude Oil Prices Sag, Market Soft

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP-DJ) — Crude oil prices sagged Friday as world demand continued to falter in the face of record oil stocks and reduced consumption.

Prices fell as much as 10 cents a barrel in the face of record oil stocks and reduced consumption.

London, where oil prices were down 10 cents a barrel, said that the oil market was "soft" and that there was "too much supply." It was not considered "dramatic," to affect prices, but one trader said the situation was "overnight" if it continued to worsen.

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Company Reports

Reported Profits for 1979
Companies reporting earnings indicated:

Company	1979	1978
General Electric	63.4	51.2
IBM	0.331	0.266
Lead Industries Group	1979	1978
General Electric	390.3	299.0
IBM	12.4	8.0
Lead Industries Group	0.288	0.183

Continued from Page 11, Col. 5

Currency Rates

Below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 10, 1980. These rates are for New York and include bank service charges.

Currency	Per U.S. \$	Per U.S. \$	Currency	Per U.S. \$	Per U.S. \$
British pound	2.95	1.00	Japanese yen	160.00	1.00
French franc	6.55	1.00	Swiss franc	2.00	1.00
German mark	3.36	1.00	West German mark	3.36	1.00
Italian lira	2036	1.00	Belgian franc	36.36	1.00
Dutch guilder	3.60	1.00	Australian dollar	0.75	1.00
Spanish peseta	166.67	1.00	Portuguese escudo	200.48	1.00
Mexican peso	16.67	1.00	Argentine peso	100.00	1.00
Colombian peso	200.00	1.00	Venezuelan bolivar	200.00	1.00
Chilean peso	800.00	1.00	Uruguayan peso	100.00	1.00
Peruvian sol	3.33	1.00	Ecuadorian sucre	25.00	1.00
Bolivian boliviano	100.00	1.00	Paraguayan guarani	100.00	1.00
Costa Rican colón	100.00	1.00	Guatemalan quetzal	100.00	1.00
Salvadoran colón	100.00	1.00	Honduran lempira	100.00	1.00
Nicaraguan córdoba	100.00	1.00	Honduran lempira	100.00	1.00
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Continued from Page 11, Col. 5

Fed Was Seeking to End Speculative Lending

Bank, Broker Loans Financed Hunts' Silver

By Jerry Knight
and James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP) — Banks and brokerage houses loaned the Hunt brothers of Texas millions of dollars to finance their silver speculation at a time when the Carter administration and federal banking authorities were trying to stop speculative loans to fight inflation.

Some banks and brokers refused to participate in the Hunts' silver speculation, but others helped the brothers borrow more money. The Washington Post has learned.

Using their hoard of silver as collateral to get loans, the Hunts bought so much of the metal that they pushed the price past \$50 an ounce and thereby raised the price of silver products ranging from photographic film to fancy flatware.

Among those who loaned money to the Hunts were The Bache Group and ACLI International, a commodity firm headed by A.C. Israel, chairman of the board of People's Drug Stores.

Bache, in turn, took the silver that was put up as collateral by the Hunts and used the metal to borrow more money from First National Bank of Chicago, sources said.

First National Bank in a statement last night said that it "categorically denies" making loans that violated Federal Reserve policy.

Bache reportedly went to First National of Chicago after

other lenders refused to consider a large loan backed by silver, suspecting that the Hunts might be involved.

Bache would not normally have to tell the bank a customer's identity, but the size of the loan and the silver backing were a good clue about who was involved, said sources familiar with the transaction.

Since last October, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker has been urging lenders not to make loans for speculative purposes. The Fed has tried to dry up money for speculative lending by restricting the availability of funds. President Carter himself took a swing at speculators last month, urging banks not to finance such investments.

The role of the banks in the collapse of the silver market is

under Congressional investigation.

Despite their wealth, reported to total billions of dollars, the Hunts are known to have borrowed heavily to finance the biggest speculative spree in commodity market history.

Getting money was easy for the Hunts when the price of silver was going up last fall. They either used profits they made as the price rose, or borrowed money using their increasingly valuable silver holdings to back the loan.

But when the price began coming down, the Hunts found money hard to get. Not only were lenders unwilling to provide more than a fraction of the value of their silver, but banks also were risking the wrath of Mr. Volcker.

The night before the silver

market hit bottom, on March 27, the Hunts met secretly in New York with representatives of their major silver creditors — Bache, ACLI and Merrill Lynch, it was learned.

At the meeting, Herbert Hunt warned that he and his brother, Nelson Bunker, would not be able to pay their silver speculating debts immediately. The Hunts at that point reportedly owed at least \$100 million to Bache, \$123 million to ACLI and undisclosed amounts to Merrill Lynch.

Bache's involvement with the Hunts was made public the next day when the Securities and Exchange Commission took steps to protect Bache shareholders in the event the company went under.

ACLI — the commodity firm controlled by A.C. Israel — today acknowledged for the first time its widely rumored role in the involvement with the Hunts.

"As a matter of policy, we do not comment on customers' accounts," the company said in a statement issued in response to an inquiry. "But in fact, we have no problems with the Hunts." Unlike the banks, ACLI does not come under the aegis of the Federal Reserve.

The initials ACLI stand for Adrian C. and Leon Israel, who are brothers. A third brother, Sam, heads the futures operation.

A.C. Israel's ACLI operations are based in White Plains, N.Y., doing business from Wall Street to West Africa through many subsidiaries.

Tennesseans Burn Bache

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday charged a group of Tennessee investors with secretly acquiring a large interest in a Nashville firm with funds advanced to them by Bache Halsey Stuart Shield Inc.

Last month, according to the suit filed at U.S. District Court here, when Bache asked the investors to cover more than \$6 million in credit, they were unable to come up with the money.

Bache has been ordered by the SEC to sell the 736,215 shares of stock in the Nashville company, McDowell Enterprises, that it was holding as collateral against the \$6 million loan to the investors.

It is unclear what losses, if any, will be suffered by Bache when it seeks to recover its \$6 million by selling the stock.

The four Tennessee defendants were charged with violating the anti-fraud and disclosure provisions of the federal securities laws.

Nader Fires Opening Shot Across Big Business's Bow

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT) — In the opening round of what is shaping up as a battle in bombast, a Ralph Nader-led coalition of consumer and labor groups disclosed a list yesterday of 11 major corporations it charged with committing "crimes in the marketplace."

The announcement of the list was the highlight of a news conference at which Mr. Nader and supporters outlined activities planned in more than 135 cities for April 17 to celebrate "Big Business Day."

The declaration of the day, which is intended to begin what Mr. Nader called a "decade-long" campaign against the "corporate crime epidemic sweeping America," has created some anxiety within the business community.

Meanwhile, business groups and the Nader coalition have spent considerable energy attempting to learn of the other's plans.

Officials of the companies that are targets generally expressed scorn for the Nader effort.

"The nation's problems relate to inflation, energy, productivity and national security," Irving Shapiro, chairman of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., said in a statement, "and it is unlikely the public will have much sympathy for this ideological Woodstock."

The corporations singled out today as representatives of big business at its worst were the following:

- The American Electric Power Co., New York, a utility holding company, charged by Mr. Green with anticompetitive practices and environmental pollution.
- Castle & Cooke Inc., a Hawaii-based agribusiness, for alleged activities "deleterious to Third World countries."
- Citicorp, the second-largest bank holding company in the United States, for its investments in South Africa and its involvement in the New York City fiscal crisis.

- Du Pont, the Delaware-based chemical company, for alleged abuse of political power through its chairman, Mr. Shapiro, a former head of the Business Roundtable, a business lobby group.
- Eli Lilly & Co., the chemical company that manufactures DES and Darvon, both controversial drugs.
- The Exxon Corp., New York, "just for being Exxon, the largest energy company in the world," said Mr. Green, and for alleged bribes in Italy.

- The Fluor Corp., a construction company in Irvine, Calif., for what Mr. Green called "anti-Semitism," violations of labor laws, and heavy investments in South Africa.
- The Grumman Corp., a New York-based defense contractor, for its payoffs overseas.

- The United States Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, for "closing plants overnight without due notice," Mr. Green said, and for environmental pollution.
- Winn-Dixie Stores Inc., a Jacksonville, Fla., food retailer, for alleged illegal labor practices.

The activists plan to name "shadow boards of directors" to monitor the corporations' activities through the year. In addition, Mr. Green said that in California, local groups would be host to an "Academy Awards-like" party to disclose nominations and winners for the "Corporate Hall of Shame."

Mr. Shapiro of du Pont said that his company first encountered Mr. Nader in 1970-71, when the consumer activist sent a team to study the giant chemical company.

"We cooperated with that study," Mr. Shapiro said, "but were forced

to conclude that it started off with final conclusions and, along the way, was indifferent to any facts that did not support these conclusions. We have no reason to involve ourselves a second time with Mr. Nader's propaganda efforts."

Similarly, Citicorp, said that the group's charges against it were largely a rerun of an earlier Nader study.

A spokesman for Exxon, the only oil company on the list, said: "We don't know why we're on it, other than that we're big and in a prominent industry."

Shortfall Is Seen In Chrysler Loans

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI) — The federal board set up by Congress to look after Chrysler warned today that the troubled automaker might need more federal guaranteed loans.

In its report the Chrysler Corporation Loan Guarantee Board said the Detroit automaker's "potential need for federal assistance is significantly underestimated" in its operating plans through 1983. For one thing, the board said, Chrysler may be overestimating future car sales.

"Recent sharp increases in interest rates, reduced credit availability and uncertainty over the state of the economy have further complicated the situation by impairing prospects for future sales while increasing Chrysler's and its dealers' operating and financing costs," the board said.

"Additional interim financing may therefore soon be necessary."

In January, President Carter signed into law a bill that would allow Chrysler to obtain up to \$1.5 billion in guaranteed federal loans if it could raise \$1.43 billion on its own by selling off assets and receiving outside financial assistance.

"Chrysler has made considerable progress since the Act was passed," the board said in its first report, "but the seriousness of its situation is not to be underestimated."

The board, which includes Treasury Secretary William Miller, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker and Comptroller General Elmer Staats — said Chrysler has been able to obtain \$421 million in financing or deferrals so far.

But the board also said the automaker wants to change the way Congress told it to raise the \$1.43 billion in outside financial aid. Under law, Chrysler is supposed to line up at least \$500 million from existing U.S. creditors and lenders.

"Chrysler has not received commitments from any financial institutions to meet these targets, but it is actively negotiating with its creditors," the board said.

As a result, the board said Chrysler plans to ask that its domestic target be reduced and it be allowed to raise more through foreign concerns and by selling off more of its assets.

The board also said Chrysler may be a bit overoptimistic in some of its projections for the future.

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Republic National Bank of New York had risen to over US\$ 300 million and it had become the 41st bank in the USA ranked by deposits. Republic New York Corporation increased its quarterly dividend from US\$ 0.50 to US\$ 0.63 per share.

The geographical expansion of the last two years has been rewarded rapidly as our new banking subsidiary in Uruguay and Republic's new branches in Hong Kong and Chile are already contributing to profits.

In view of the excellent results and the encouraging start to 1980, the Board is recommending an increased dividend of US\$ 0.75 per share, compared with US\$ 0.65 per share for 1978.

By 31st December, 1979, stockholders' equity of

EDMOND J. SAFRA
Chairman

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1979

Assets	31st December		Liabilities	31st December	
	1979	1978		1979	1978
	US\$ 000			US\$ 000	
Cash, balances and advances to banks	1,637,004	1,307,196	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	6,213,466	4,611,794
Bank certificates of deposit	556,375	407,920	Other liabilities	<u>222,683</u>	<u>170,381</u>
Precious metals	*251,372	*153,239		6,436,149	4,782,175
Trading account securities	140,358	144,152	Capital and loan funds:		
Financial paper	1,872,732	1,702,405	Sinking Fund Notes 2002-2004	60,000	30,000
Investment account securities	562,390	466,727	Sinking Fund Debentures 2001	50,000	50,000
Customer current accounts and advances	1,690,395	922,569	Sinking Fund Debentures 2002	35,000	35,000
Investments	42,247	5,109	Floating Rate Notes 1986	40,000	-
Fixed assets	66,591	62,253	Other loans	39,435	47,873
Other assets	201,704	100,620	Minority interests	107,435	108,854
			Shareholders' funds:		
			Share capital	24,620	24,605
			Reserves	228,529	191,683
			Total shareholders' funds	<u>253,149</u>	<u>216,288</u>
			Total capital and loan funds employed	585,019	490,015
	<u>7,021,168</u>	<u>5,272,190</u>		<u>7,021,168</u>	<u>5,272,190</u>
<i>* against which were forward sales of US\$ 206,581,000 in 1979 and US\$ 161,861,000 in 1978.</i>					
			Contingent liabilities:		
			Letters of credit and guarantees	362,429	195,897

* against which were forward sale of US\$ 206,381,000 in 1979 and US\$ 161,861,000 in 1978.

For the year ended 31st December

	1979		1978
	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	
Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US\$ 000)	44,387	35,690	
Earnings per share	US\$ 2.70	US\$ 2.05	
Number of shares outstanding	16,413,300	16,403,300	

Principal Subsidiaries

Trade Development Bank, Geneva • Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisno, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.

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(Continued from Page 8)

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(Continued on Page 10)

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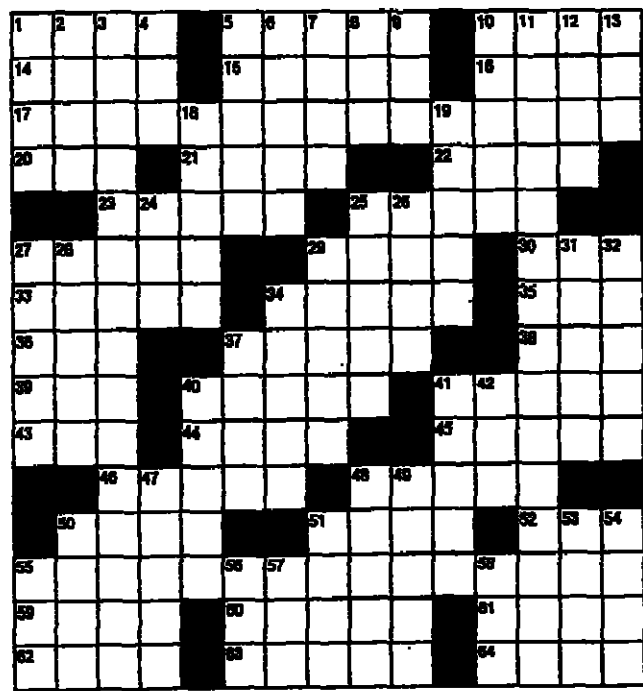
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- ACROSS**
- Maine city or its river
 - Western film classic
 - Lease leader
 - Consort of Pan
 - Eliot's "The Cocktail"
 - Port near Quenoy
 - Reporter's milieu
 - Men and boys
 - Salvation
 - Flock or sack
 - Mont or Cape
 - Lawrence or Martin
 - "I Faw Down an Go"
 - Bar rocks
 - Put on the payroll
 - Single-masted boat
 - Jacobs' "The Monkey's"
 - Moslem title
 - Morning rouser
 - Peltry
 - Buttons or knots
 - Stray
 - Rockette's finale
- DOWN**
- Fourth man
 - Relative of a twinge
 - First Family: 1881-85
 - Word of discomfort
 - Jer
 - "In—Way," Premier
 - Tinhorn
 - Extreme
 - Trade-off in a biblical quote
 - Meat-market merchandise
 - Leitmotif
 - Instrument for Piatigorsky
 - Loafer that should be stepped on
 - Picasso subject: 1949
 - Drillers' org.
 - Time
 - Bares' prominent features
 - Wonders' number
 - Shipwrecked one's refuge
 - Gaelic
 - Rips
 - Lay in
 - The tongue of Tiberius
 - Advocate of freedom for slaves
 - Symbol on a staff
 - Eosin or fuchsia
 - Propelled a wherry
 - Okefenokee, e.g.
 - Fifth of Man
 - Churchish people
 - Puritan home fixture
 - Fountain order
 - Blake subject
 - Like much of Shakespeare's verse
 - Gallinaceous entree
 - Jugs
 - Weekend golfer's problem
 - Theatrical Tamiroff
 - Sport featuring clay disks
 - Co-bero at Ticonderoga: 1775
 - Title held by 41 Down: Abbr.
 - Traveler in Lee's campaign
 - Rising star
 - Bets at roulette
 - Emulate an osprey
 - She's often in the high-C areas
 - Kid Gavilan's punch
 - "And I saw— heaven": Rev. 21:1
 - Charge
 - Before D.D.E.
 - Solway Firth feeder
 - Spit rhyme for miss

Solution to Previous Puzzle

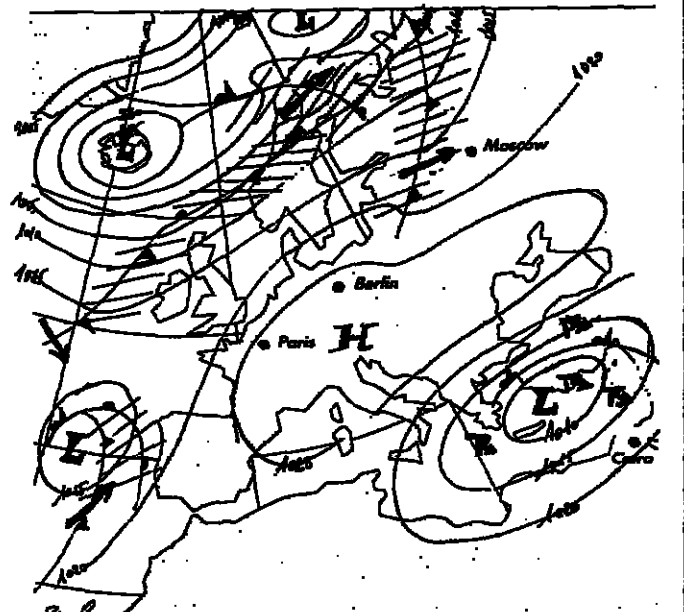
ACROSS: 1. MAINE, 2. WESTERN, 3. LEASE, 4. CONSORT, 5. COCKTAIL, 6. PORT, 7. MILIEU, 8. MEN, 9. SALVATION, 10. FLOCK, 11. MONT, 12. LAWRENCE, 13. I FAW, 14. BAR, 15. PUT, 16. SINGLE, 17. JACOBS, 18. MOSLEM, 19. MORNING, 20. PELTRY, 21. BUTTONS, 22. STRAY, 23. ROCKETS, 24. FINALE, 25. MEAT, 26. LEITMOTIF, 27. INSTRUMENT, 28. LOAFER, 29. PICASSO, 30. DRILLERS, 31. TIME, 32. BARES, 33. WONDERS, 34. SHIPWRECKED, 35. GAELIC, 36. RIPS, 37. LAY, 38. TONGUE, 39. ADVOCATE, 40. SYMBOL, 41. EOSIN, 42. PROPULSED, 43. OKEFENOKEE, 44. FIFTH, 45. CHURCHISH, 46. PURITAN, 47. FOUNTAIN, 48. BLAKE, 49. LIKE, 50. GALLINACEOUS, 51. JUGS, 52. WEEKEND, 53. THEATRICAL, 54. SPORT, 55. CO-BERO, 56. TITLE, 57. TRAVELER, 58. RISING, 59. BETS, 60. EMULATE, 61. SHE'S, 62. KID, 63. PUNCH, 64. "AND I SAW".

DOWN: 1. FOURTH, 2. RELATIVE, 3. FIRST, 4. WORD, 5. JER, 6. "IN-WAY", 7. TINHORN, 8. EXTREME, 9. TRADE-OFF, 10. MEAT, 11. LEITMOTIF, 12. INSTRUMENT, 13. LOAFER, 14. PICASSO, 15. DRILLERS, 16. TIME, 17. BARES, 18. WONDERS, 19. SHIPWRECKED, 20. GAELIC, 21. RIPS, 22. LAY, 23. TONGUE, 24. ADVOCATE, 25. SYMBOL, 26. EOSIN, 27. PROPULSED, 28. OKEFENOKEE, 29. FIFTH, 30. CHURCHISH, 31. PURITAN, 32. FOUNTAIN, 33. BLAKE, 34. LIKE, 35. GALLINACEOUS, 36. JUGS, 37. WEEKEND, 38. THEATRICAL, 39. SPORT, 40. CO-BERO, 41. TITLE, 42. TRAVELER, 43. RISING, 44. BETS, 45. EMULATE, 46. SHE'S, 47. KID, 48. PUNCH, 49. "AND I SAW".

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	17	C	F	FOOT	MADRID	15	C	F	CLOUDY
AMSTERDAM	17	C	63	OVERCAST	MILAN	15	C	59	CLOUDY
ATHENS	17	C	63	OVERCAST	MONTREAL	15	C	59	CLOUDY
BEIRUT	17	C	63	OVERCAST	MOSCOW	15	C	59	CLOUDY
BELGRADE	17	C	63	OVERCAST	MURKIN	15	C	59	CLOUDY
BIRKENHEAD	17	C	63	OVERCAST	NEW YORK	15	C	59	CLOUDY
BIRMINGHAM	17	C	63	OVERCAST	OSLO	15	C	59	CLOUDY
BUDAPEST	17	C	63	OVERCAST	PARIS	15	C	59	CLOUDY
CASABLANCA	17	C	63	OVERCAST	ROME	15	C	59	CLOUDY
COPENHAGEN	17	C	63	OVERCAST	SOBIA	15	C	59	CLOUDY
COSTA DEL SOL	17	C	63	OVERCAST	STOCKHOLM	15	C	59	CLOUDY
DUBLIN	17	C	63	OVERCAST	TEHRAN	15	C	59	CLOUDY
EDINBURGH	17	C	63	OVERCAST	TEL AVIV	15	C	59	CLOUDY
FLORENCE	17	C	63	OVERCAST	TOKYO	15	C	59	CLOUDY
FRANKFURT	17	C	63	OVERCAST	TURIN	15	C	59	CLOUDY
GENEVA	17	C	63	OVERCAST	VIENNA	15	C	59	CLOUDY
Helsinki	17	C	63	OVERCAST	WASAW	15	C	59	CLOUDY
HONGKONG	17	C	63	OVERCAST	WASHINGTON	15	C	59	CLOUDY
ISTANBUL	17	C	63	OVERCAST	ZURICH	15	C	59	CLOUDY
LAS PALMAS	17	C	63	OVERCAST					
LONDON	17	C	63	OVERCAST					
LOS ANGELES	17	C	63	OVERCAST					

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Thunderstorm: TS
Rain: R
Snow: S
Front Movement: →

Warm Front: ~~~~~
Cold Front: ---|---
Occluded Front: ~~~~~|---
Quasi-Stationary Front: ~~~~~|~~~~~

Australian Aborigines Halt Drilling They Say Disturbs Spirit of Lizard

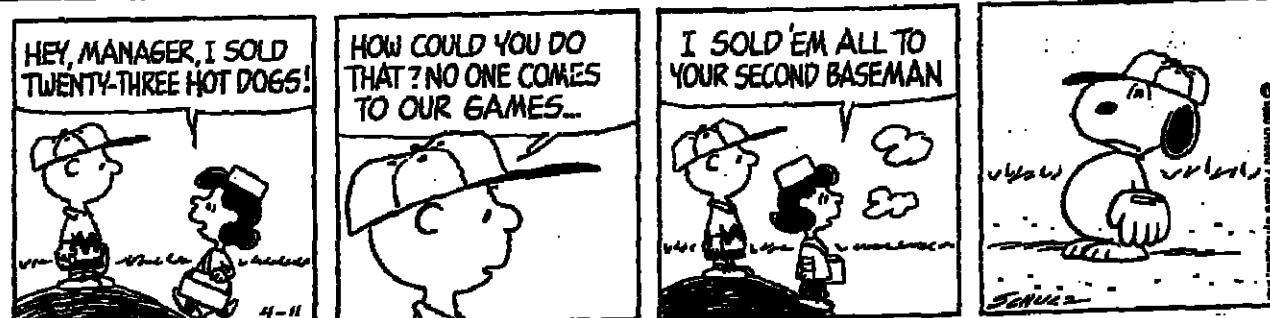
SYDNEY, April 10 (AP-DJ) — Aborigines' fears that drilling for oil will disturb the spirit of the Great Goanna Lizard, which lives under the ground, have halted drilling in Western Australia by a U.S. exploration firm.

Aborigines jeered and threw rocks to drive off oil drillers last week as they prepared to explore the area at Noonkanbah Station, a 900,000-acre cattle ranch 1,000 miles north of Perth.

The dispute has split the population of Australia's largest state. Unions and Labor Party members support the aborigines, but many citizens and mining companies support the government claim that mineral exploration should continue despite aborigines' beliefs and the Great Goanna spirit.

For the aborigines the issue is clear cut. They believe that the Goanna spirit lives under Pea Hill, a sacred site near where the drilling is taking place and that the Goanna spirit will be disturbed by the noise.

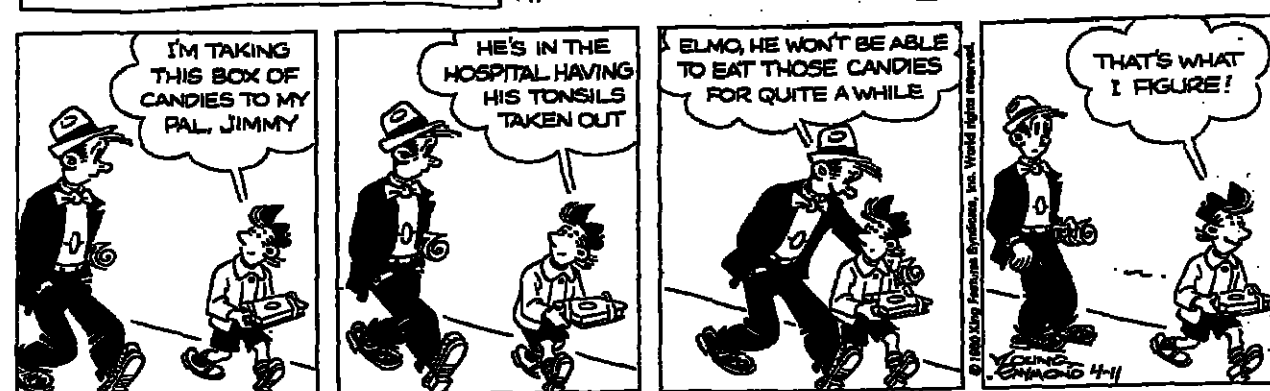
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



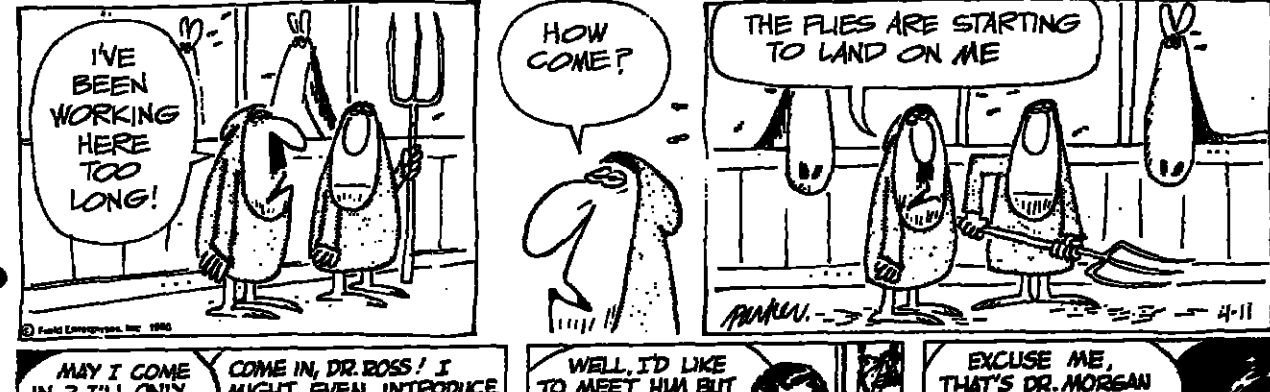
BEETLE



BAILEY



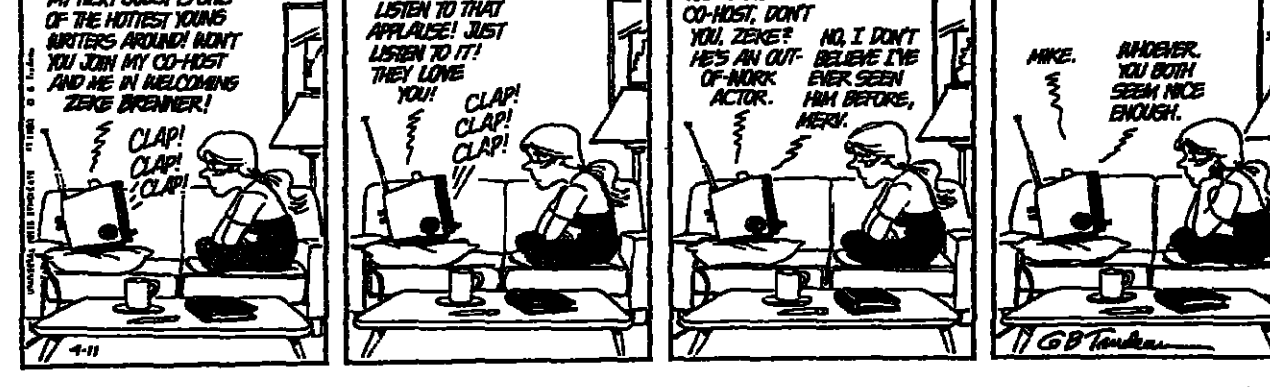
ANDY



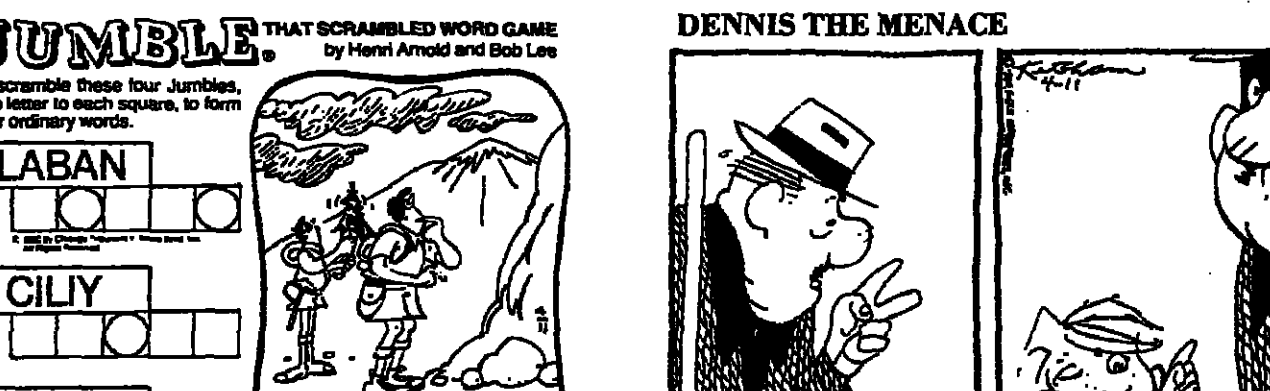
WIZARD



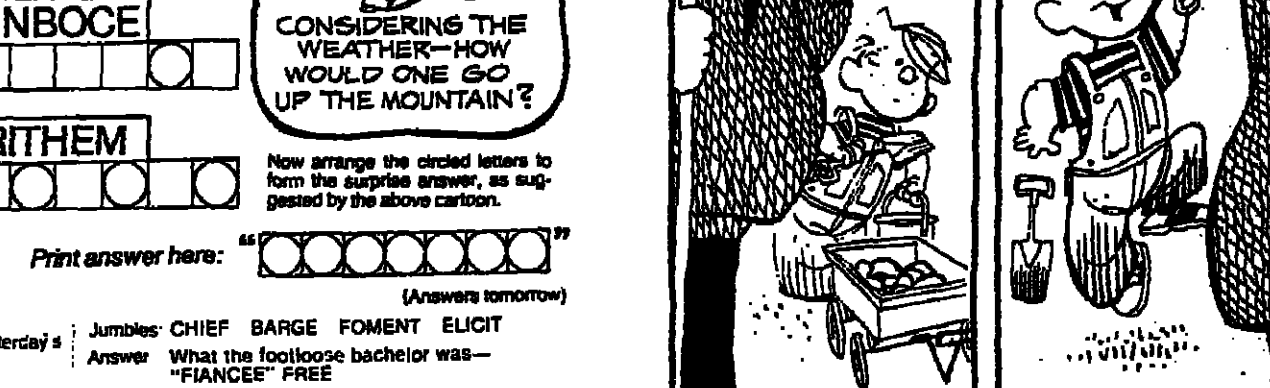
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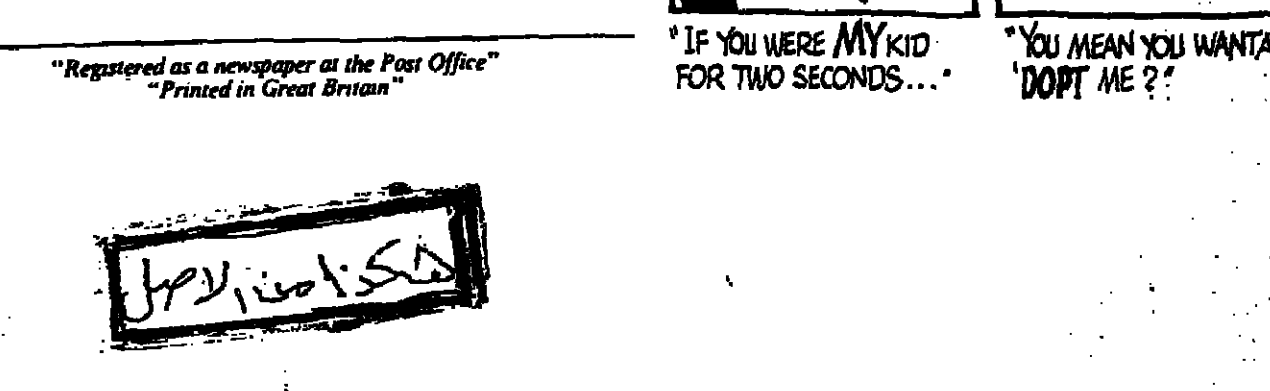
REX



MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

E.M. FORSTER

By Lionel Trilling, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 148 pp. \$12.95

Reviewed by Anatole Brodyard

IN 1943, when the late Lionel Trilling first published "E.M. Forster," he was about 38 years old, in his prime, and you can feel his energy gradually surging through this book. Forster was for him congenial subject, a great writer who had refused greatness, a man who opposed the "undeveloped heart" and advocated the "relaxed will," who wrote out of "a judicious imperturbability," about "the play of consciousness over intuition and desire."

One senses that Trilling, though his over-estimation may seem stronger, would have liked to have written novels of "infinite modulation" like those of Forster. Like Forster, he too was "without the sentimentality of cynicism and without the sentimentality of rationality."

He agreed with Forster that "plot represents the novelist's interest in causality." To Emile Zola's claims for the experimental novel, Trilling replied that "experiment is artificial too." He might also have said, for it needs to be repeated, that art is artificial.

"It is a virtue of plot," Trilling prophetically observed, "that it keeps the personality of the novelist within bounds." "Reality," he went on to say, "is a more exact concept than truth." Morality is not a simple matter, and in Forster's work we find a "morality of morality."

Forster was both a victim and a hero of "the weariness with the intellectual tradition of Europe." While he was not a religious man, he had a tenderness for religion because it expresses, though it does not solve, the human mystery. Forster understood that, like comedy, tragedy too depends on incongruity. For this reason, perhaps, Forster's books have an air of "chastened exultation."

Nobody was better suited, by talent and temperament, to showing us the virtues of E.M. Forster than Trilling. He was in his element, like

LOOKING FOR LAFORGUE

By David Arkell. Persea. Illustrated. 248 pp. \$20.00

"HE taught me the poetic possibilities of my own idiom of speech," E.T. Eliot said of Jules Laforgue. After reading Laforgue, when he was 20 years old, Eliot said that he was "changed, metamorphosed almost, within a few weeks even, from a bundle of second-hand sentiments into a person."

Ezra Pound described Laforgue's poetic style as "logopoeia, a play in the shading of the words themselves, a dance of the intelligence among words." Such a style, Pound said, "employs words not only for their direct meaning, but it takes account in a special way of habits of usage, of the context we expect to find with the word."

Wallace Stevens said that he got "a great deal" from Laforgue, that he identified with his attitude. Hart Crane translated some of Laforgue's poems.

Yet the man who influenced at least four of the best poets in the English language is hardly known in English today. The reason may lie in the fact that Laforgue is untranslatable, despite Hart Crane's efforts. His language is so quintessentially French that there is no English equivalent for it, just as Greenberg's style could not reproduce Verlaine. It is also true that Eliot's early poetry, as well as some of Stevens', improves considerably on Laforgue.

If Laforgue cannot be satisfactorily translated, David Arkell has tried to do the next best thing in "Looking for Laforgue." If he can give us the man and his milieu, perhaps we can sense him. Like many literary men of the 19th century, Laforgue was an enthusiastic letter-writer, and Arkell has traced his evolution mostly in the poet's own words.

It is odd to have to report that one of the fathers of irony in French poetry was a bit of a bore. Or, at least he was a bore for 25 of the 27 years of his short life. In his last two years, like Eliot, he suddenly found himself. He clicked or cohered and became a remarkable poet.

Lord knows, he had every advantage as a poet. Born in Montevideo, Laforgue was taken by his family to the town of Tarbes in southern France, on the fringes of the Pyrenees, where he cried over his

BRIDGE

By Alan

SOUTH found himself in a sticky slam contract on the diagrammed deal. His partner was a trifle too churlish in the bidding. After North had shown a balanced minimum and South had shown a strong spade-diamond two-suiter, the partner located the spade fit.

Both players made one-bids in the unbid suits to suggest slam, but the heart one-bid discouraged South since it suggested duplication of values in that suit. North chose to overrule this decision and drove to slam via Blackwood.

North could hardly have known it in the bidding, but his partnership owned some vital spot cards. The opening heart lead was won in dummy with the king, and a club was discarded.

The diamond queen was led, covered by the king and the ace. A spade was led to the ace, and the appearance of the queen made South a happy man. He threw the club queen on the heart ace, and because he held the spade nine, he was able to pick up the missing trumps with a finesse.

Now South surrendered a diamond trick, and the diamond spot cards played. If West had held the J-8-x-x of diamonds, would have been defeated.

NORTH
♠ A7
♥ A89
♦ Q8
♣ K532

WEST
♠ Q
♥ Q7543
♦ J864
♣ J789

SOUTH
♠ K34
♥ Q
♦ A86
♣ A9

North and South were in a 3-2 split. The bidding:
North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

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